The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars can be obtained from BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The Leading Motor House of Asia: BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

VOL. II. NO. 285. BOMBAY: MONDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1914. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

Date of Sailing	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
5th Dec.	Salsette	6000	Medina	12500
12th "	Persia	8000		
19th "	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	10000
26th "	Caledonia	8000		
1915.				
2nd January	Salsette	6000	Malwa	11000
9th "	India	8000		
16th "	Salsette	6000	Morea	11000
23rd "	Arabia	8000		
30th "	Salsette	6000	Malola	12500
6th February	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500		

TENDERS leave BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAY. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to—

W. L. FIRTH,
Acting Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commander.	Ton.	Arrival.	Departure.
Jiusen Maru.	T. Terada.	3785	29th. Nov.	11th. Dec.
Wakasa Maru.	K. Itsuno.	6266	1st Dec.	13th. Dec.
Colombo Maru.	O. Sakamoto.	4700	13th. Dec.	25th. Dec.
Tsushima Maru.		6712	16th. Dec.	21st. Dec.
HakusikaMaru	Nagathi.	4543	30th. Dec.	11th.Jan.15

For Freight apply to—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,

NIPPON YUSEN-KAI-SHA,

Mark Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

PHILLIPS & Co., Ltd.

WHOLESALE & MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS

BOMBAY & POONA.

Import Drugs, Chemicals, Surgical instruments, Chemical apparatus, Patent medicines and Druggists' sundries of every description direct from the makers thus ensuring the best of material from first sources—

Orders are solicited from Railways, Municipalities, Native States, Schools, Dispensaries and Families.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,

28, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,

BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

SAILINGS 1914.

Steamer.	Tons.	Leave Karachi about.
S. S. City of York	7,834	3rd Dec.

SPRING SAILINGS 1915.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Karachi about.	Leave Bombay about.
City of Paris	9,239	20th March	22nd March
City of Cairo	"	10th April	12th April
City of Karachi	5,573	"	30th April

FARES.	1st class Singles	1st class Returns	2nd class Singles.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles	653	1,091	489	889
Liverpool	605	957	462	784
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	"	999	"	787

Rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration without notice.

Concession granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passages and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & CO.,

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY-AMERICAN LINE

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE,

For further particulars regarding freight apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
TURNER, MORRISON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

Esplanade Road, Fort BOMBAY.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,100,000

Head Office.

26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisumu
Amritsar	Newera-Eliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:

Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENCY DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs.1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

JAMES SMITH,
Acting Manager.

Post Box 141.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN PAINLESS DENTISTRY.

HIGHEST GLASS WORKAN GUARTEED

Dr. CARR, D.D.S.

Dental Surgeon,

107, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT,

OPPOSITE CLOCK TOWER,

Hours 9 to 6. BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Sailing date.	Time.	Routes
LINGA,	2,184,	Mon. 30th Nov.	11 a.m.,	†P.B.
				D. and C. M.
DUMRA,	1695,	Thurs. 3rd Dec.,	9 a.m.	
LHASA,	2,134,	27th November,		*Direct.

†Porebunder, Dwarka, and Cutch Mandvi.

*On arrival of the English Mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND PURSIAN GULF.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on Thursday, 3rd December, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Henjam, Linga, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR SEYCHELLES AND EAST AFRICA.

S. S. "PALITANA," 2998 tons, about 30th November, calling at Seychelles Mombasa, and Zanzibar.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.

(Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Strait Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.

Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier.

Bombay.

30th November, 1914.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS OF THE ANCHOR LINE.

Steamer.	Ton. nage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay about
S.S. Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	th Nov 1914

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR 1915.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. "Massilia"	5,091	J. Thompson	1st Feb. 1915
S.S. "Olympia"	5,124	J. L. Hendesson	15th Feb. 1915
S.S. "Scindia"	5,106	Wm. Kelso	1st March 191

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	412	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	641	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	446	...

All return tickets are available for 2 years

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. N. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned:—

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

F. CORNAGLIA.

BOMBAY & POONA.

Caters or large and small parties in his usual Recherche style.

Prices Moderate.

F. CORNAGLIA,

Manufacturing Confectioner and Caterer,

83, 85, Medows Street, and 7, Esplanade Road, Bombay;

Arsenal Road, Poona.

Telegrams "Cornaglia"; Telephone No. 42.

ICO

When buying GHEE or BUTTER, you are not sure what you are paying for in this age of adulteration and frauds Those, however, who buy our

I. C. O. REFINED COTTONSEED Oil have the satisfaction of knowing that they get not only cent per cent value of their money but more.

I. C. O. REFINED COTTONSEED OIL is not a substitute for Ghee or Butter but a substance par excellence suitable for cooking, frying, rendering, baking and salad dressing.

I. C. O. REFINED COTTONSEED OIL is now used by leading families, hotels, restaurants and cafes. It is highly spoken of by Surgeon and Mrs. Walness (Miraj); Mr. F G. H. Anderson, I. C. S. (Collector of Surat.) Dr. Patwardhan (Chief Medical Officer, Palarpur); Prof. Dhakmarwals (Vice Principal of Bombay Veterinary College) and Dr. Harold Mann.

THE INDIAN COTTON OIL Co. Ltd.,

HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorized and Issued	Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Subscribed	Rs. 19,50,000
Capital Paid up	Rs. 11,42,700
Reserve Fund	Rs. 10,00,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches—

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwali Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkote, Patalia and Srinagar.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interests which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to—

SRI RAM, B.A.,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor to survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank. 286

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd

(SCOTLAND.)

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS.

B. O. C. LAMP OILS. B. O. C. PITCH,
B. O. C. PETROL B. O. C. CANDLES.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES. B. O. C. WAX.

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street

P. O. Box 203. Telephone Nos. 102 & 1439.

Bluthner House,
7, 9, 11 & 13, Wigmore Street,
LONDON, W.

By Special Appointment to Her Majesty QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

The Directors of Bluthner and Company, Limited, beg to explain the true position of the firm, concerning which some misapprehension appears to exist.

Bluthner and Company Limited is an English Company, registered in 1896, and the English standing on the firm has been fully recognized by the Board of Trade.

Eighty per cent. of its Share Capital is held by native-born English men and women.

The Board of Directors of the Company consists of four Englishmen, all native-born and not naturalised Germans. There are no German or foreign Directors.

The Staff employed by the Company consists of 55 men, all of whom—except three—are English by birth. One of the foreigners is a Dutchman, and the other two are highly-trained technical German workmen.

Twelve Members of this Staff are serving in His Majesty's Forces, they are being paid during their absence, and will be re-instated in their old positions at the end of the War.

The use of their large Motor Vans has been offered to the War Office.

We trust that the above facts will be sufficient evidence of the predominantly English character of this firm. Reference to the files at Somerset House will confirm our statements as to the Share Capital, Directorate, etc., of the Company, while we shall be pleased to give any further information that may be required.

It need hardly be added that under no circumstances will the Company send any money to Germany or Austria.

BLUTHNER & COMPANY LIMITED.

Directors. W. M. Y. MAXWELL. W. J. WHELPDALE, A. W. WHELPDALE, J. MEADMORE.

Bombay, Agents.

MARCKS & Co. LTD.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Yen	48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... "	30,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... "	19,250,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung	Hsien	Liaoyang
Changchun		Calcutta
Dairen (Dalney)		London
Hankow		Lyons
Harbin		Fengtien
Hongkong		(Mukden)
Honolulu		Nagasaki
Kobe		Newchwang
Los Angeles (Cal. U.S.A.)		New York
		Osaka
Pekin		
Ryojun (Port Arthur)		
San Francisco		
Shanghai		
Tiehling		
Tientsin		
Tokyo		
Tsingtau		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207.

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—APOLLO STREET.

BRANCHES—

Mumbadevi (Bombay) and Ahmedabad.

Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent. p. m. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.

Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

(Incorporated in Great Britain.)

TOTAL FUNDS.....£19,618,135

ANNUAL INCOME.....£7,542,708

FIRE, LIFE, MARINE, PROFITS AND MOTOR CAR INSURANCE

Send for Prospectus and Particulars to:—

G. M. ROSS, Resident Secretary,

Royal Insurance Buildings, BOMBAY,

Or. T. H. MOORE & Co., Chief Agents

Hummum St., Fort,

BOMBAY.

Ambition and health go hand in hand. Health fails, ambition wanes. Kasagra, the delightful liquid laxative, cures constipation, keeps your health good and your spirits high. 19 D11

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words, Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m., and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES

may be had on application to—

The Manager "Bombay Chronicle."

MADAME. GRINDLAY & SON, Dry. Cleaners and Dyers, 3, Victoria Cross Road, Byculla. Orders also received at Madame Semloh's, Milliners, opposite Hotel Majestic, Bombay. 3050

RACE VIEW HOTEL, Mahableshwar.—The Hotel needs no glaring advertisements. It is always recommended by its numerous customers to their friends. A trial will convince you. Terms moderate. 4488

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results, 80, Esplanade Road. 683

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS AND CO., LTD., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

PIANOS:—MR. A. F. SOUNDY having severed his connections with MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO., LTD., Music Warehouse, is now prepared to undertake TUNINGS and REPAIRS to all makes of PIANOS, ORGANS, HARMONIUMS, etc. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply A. F. SOUNDY, "Sea Croft," Colaba Reclamation, Bombay. 2450

WANTED.

WANTED a COMPETENT ARCHITECTURAL DRAFTSMAN. Apply with terms and testimonials to Box No. 1036 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4534

SMART CANOE SHAPED VICTORIA with fast Arab Horse available for hire on monthly moderate terms. Apply to Box No. 556, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3090.

WANTED—A fully trained European Nurse is required for the Imambarah Hospital, Chinsurah, E. I. Railway.

Salary Rs. 130—5—140 with furnished quarters, etc., and two months leave in the year.

Apply to—

H. B. FOSTER, Major I.M.S., Superintendent, Imambarah Hospital. 3051

WANTED applications for posts of Subedar Rs. 100 and of Jamadar Rs. 60. Those having good English Education and medically fit need apply. Military pensioners having these qualifications will be preferred. Apply with testimonials mentioning Caste, age etc., to

COMMANDANT,
Bhavnagar Infantry,
Kathiawar. 4439

WANTED immediately an experienced, qualified LADY DOCTOR for Sirohi State (Rajputana), salary Rs. 300 to 500 according to qualifications. Free furnished quarters. Carriage and horse. Private practice allowed. Apply with copies of testimonials to—

DR. N. J. BILIMORIA,
Physician to H. H. Maharajadhiraj Maharao Saheb of Sirohi,
Green's Mansions, Apollo Bunder, Bombay. 3060

WANTED.—A young and energetic Sub-Assistant Surgeon, qualified up to date, for the State Dispensary, and Jail, Sarangarh State. Pay Rs. 80 rising to Rs. 100 by an annual increment of Rs. 10, subject to good behaviour. Free quarters. No prospects of practice because the town is small and is 32 miles off from the Railway Station, Raigarh, B. N. Ry. Qualifications will be tested by the Civil Surgeon, Raipur or Bilaspur Districts, C. P., at any time or as often as practicable during his inspection. Apply at once, referring to this advertisement and the paper, stating caste and age with testimonials which will not be returned. Rejected applications will not be answered.

THE HON'BLE RAJA JAWAHIR SINGH,
Feudatory Chief, Sarangarh State, C. P.,
Via, Raigarh, B. N. Ry.

WANTED for the BARWANI STATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT. 4th Grade Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Rs. 35 per mensem, rising by Rs. 10 after every five years service and after examination Provident Fund contribution of Rs. 7 per mensem. Joining expenses and free quarters.

(2) Female Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Rs. 45 per mensem, rising by Rs. 10 after every five years service and examination. Free quarters and joining expenses. Provident Fund contribution of Rs. 7 per mensem.

(3) Female compounder Rs. 20 per mensem. Free quarters and joining expenses.

Application with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, should be sent to—

THE AGENCY SURGEON,
in the Southern States
Central India, Manpur (Via Mhow).
049

WANTED.

CHAUFFEUR wanted to drive and keep clean a car in constant use. Competency essential. Apply to Box No. 1,050, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4569

WANTED ENGLISHMAN or EUROPEAN as PARTNER (with Rs. 10,000) for a very profitable business in astrology by mail. Apply to Box No. 1,040, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4551

ASSISTANT LADY TEACHER for Junior Classes of EUROPEAN HIGH SCHOOL, certificated, good salary for suitable candidate. Apply enclosing copies of certificates to Box No. 4,566, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3049

WANTED.—2 FURNISHED ROOMS (bed room and sitting room) with use of bath room on ground floor in Fort. Private entrance preferred. Reply to Box No. 557, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3050

WANTED.—By Frenchman post as FRENCH TUTOR and SECRETARY to Indian gentleman, or in well-to-do Indian Family. Can accompany pupils to France. Apply to Box No. 1,041, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4553

WANTED:—Experienced TRAVELLING AGENT on Commission for Patent Medicine. Reference and certificate copy required. Apply to Box No. 1,049 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4567

WANTED.—A GUJARATI HINDOO CASHIER to keep accounts in Gujarati. Must be able to give security and have previous experience. Apply sending copies of testimonials and stating terms to Box No. 1045 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 4561

WANTED—A PARSI as Runner to meet incoming steamers, Men with knowledge of shipping and previous experience preferred. Apply with copies of testimonials and pay expected to Box No. 1046 Advt. Dept "Bombay Chronicle." 4561

WANTED.—THIRD OFFICER urgently required for the S. S. BRANNFELS. Must have at least a second Mate's Board of Trade certificate. Apply personally to NAVAL SECRETARY R. I. M. Dockyard, or to the Master of the Brannfels, Alexandra Dock, with testimonials and certificates. Only men with good references need apply. Pay Rs. 200 per month. Further information on application.

WANTED for the office of the Engineer-in-Chief, B. B. and C. I. Railway, Metre Gauge System, Ajmer, one SENIOR CLERK with thorough knowledge of Railway accounts on Rs. 100 per mensem, also one HEAD TYPIST and SHORTHAND CLERK on Rs. 50 to 60 per mensem.

Apply by 15th December, 1914, with copies of testimonials to the Undersigned, stating age and nationality.

Preference in the senior vacancy will be given to those having passed the P. W. D. Subordinate accounts examination.

H. H. DEANE,
Engineer-in-Chief.
Ajmer. 3083.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE an ENGLISH VIS-a-VIS. Coupe wheels; all newly done up; good as new; light and elegant. Apply to Mr. PRESS, COACH FACTORY oppo. Kandavadi, Girgaum Road. 2620

FOR SALE Pianola. Practically new and very little used, cost Rs. 675/- Price Rs. 575.

A Stereoscopic and half plate Camera with 3 anastigmat lenses 6 slides, tripod and leather case. Cost £25. Rs. 250 or offers. Empire Typewriter in strong portable English leather case cost Rs. 300/-. Price Rs. 150/-. Apply to Box No. 1,047, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4565

TO BE LET.

SPACE in OFFICE ROOM TO LET. Apply NELSON THOMAS & Co. Alice Building, Hornby Road. 4570

HIGH CLASS Boarding House for Visitors, terms moderate. Apply Mrs. OWEN EVANS, 10, Staunton Road, Poona. 3049

TO LET—BIG AIRY FLATS and BIG SHOP in "Saraswati Mahal" on the Carnac Road. Rents moderate. Apply to Messrs. DHARKER BROTHERS, "Saraswati Mahal" No. 2 Bombay. 4478

A LADY has superior accommodation for two gentlemen as paying guests in one of the best parts of Byculla, in the vicinity of the Byculla Club. Apply to Box No. 554, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3082

TO LET—Two pleasant unfurnished rooms facing the open sea at a Villa in Bandra. Suit a bachelor (European). Rent moderate. With or without board. Apply Box No. 553, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3094

AVAILABLE TWO AIRY ROOMS, with bathrooms, private entrance. With or without board. Healthy locality in Byculla—tram and train convenient. Apply to Box No. 555 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3039

NOTICES.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN Ordinary MONTHLY MEETING of the CORPORATION will be held in the Municipal Office on MONDAY the 7th DECEMBER, 1914, at 3 p.m., (Bombay Time), for the consideration of the following business:—

1. Letter from Mr. F. A. M. H. Vincent, M.V.O.—Thanking the Corporation for their Resolution on the death of his father, the late Mr. R. H. Vincent, C.I.E.

2. Bombay Improvement Trust Letter—Forwarding the Administration Report of the Trust for 1913-14.

Schools Committee's Letters—

3. Forwarding excerpts from the Committee's Proceedings.

4. (a) Intimating that the two senior members of the Committee, who retire at the end of the current calendar year, are Mr. D. E. Wacha and Dr. Jehangir J. Cursetji, and (b) Notice of motion from the Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Kt., C.I.E., seconded by Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Kt.—For re-appointing Mr. Wacha and Dr. Jehangir to be members of the Schools Committee.

5. (a) Letter from Mr. James MacDonald—Resigning his seat on the Schools Committee and (b) Notices of motions (i) From Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Kt., seconded by Mr. Jehangir Bomanji Petit—For appointing Mr. Ramchandra B. Mantri; and (ii) From the Hon. Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, K.C.I.E., seconded by the Hon. Mr. Munmohundass Ramji and from Sir Dinshaw Petit, Bart., seconded by the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy M. Chinoy—For appointing Dr. Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia to be a member of the Committee.

6. Letter from Mr. Sunderrao D. Navalkar—Regarding a requisition to cover a well at Princess Street.

7. Letter from the Honorary Secretary, G. Ward Rate-payers' Association—Forwarding copy of a Representation addressed by the Association to His Excellency the Governor regarding the provision made in the Town Planning Bill concerning the development of Bombay City.

8. Petition from Dastur Kikhosru Dastur Jamaspji and others—Regarding the improvement of the approach to Parsi Panchayet Lane from the Parsi Bazar Street.

9. Letter from Mr. S. D. Mistry—Complaining of bad smell emanating from a spot near the Back Bay Bath.

10. Letter from Mr. S. G. Velinker, Bar-at-Law—Regarding the provision of a hanging Garden on the slope of the Malabar Hill and the state of the Bandstand at Chowpatty.

Resolutions of the Standing Committee—

11. Recommending approval to the contract with Messrs. Wright and Co., for the supply of Medicines and Medical Appliances to the different Municipal Departments being varied as proposed by the Commissioner.

12. Sanctioning, subject to Corporation's orders, a Budget transfer of Rs. 3,500 to meet excess expenditure due to extensive repairs to certain Municipal motors.

13. Forwarding returns regarding the enforcement or otherwise of sanctions for the removal of unauthorized works.

14. Recommending a grant of Rs. 280 for converting the existing privy at No. 598, Dongri Street, into a full flushing water-closet.

15. Sanctioning, subject to Corporation's orders, a Budget transfer of Rs. 1,000 to supplement the grant for contingent charges of the Health Department.

16. Forwarding a report regarding the writing off of the book-value of certain articles.

17. Recommending a grant of Rs. 332 for cleaning and covering the Municipal well at the south-west corner of Parel Tank.

18. Recommending that the letters from Messrs. Unwalla, Peerozshaw and Papa, Solicitors, on behalf of their clients, Messrs. Shavakshah and Ruttonshaw D. Kerawalla, and from Mr. Shavaksha S. Rabades and others, regarding the proposed erection of a public latrine and urinal at Caval near Chira Bazar, be referred to a Committee of the Corporation.

19. Making certain suggestion with reference to the complaint made by Mr. A. M. Pinto and others, regarding the nuisance caused by the stabling of bullocks and carts at the Old Gun Carriage Factory premises at Colaba and recommending that the complainants be informed of the orders passed.

20. Recommending sanction to an arrangement made with the Bombay Port Trust for the lighting of the Prince's and Victoria Docks and sanctioning, subject to Corporation's orders, a Budget transfer of Rs. 2,969 to meet the amount payable to the Port Trustees for the year 1914-15.

21. Sanctioning, subject to Corporation's orders, a Budget transfer of Rs. 1,461 to supplement the Budget grant for a Lethal Chamber at Tardeo Flats with quarters.

22. Recommending that in reply to their letter, regarding the nuisance caused by the storm-water channel at Worli, Messrs. Forbes and Co., Solicitors, on behalf of Dr. Hormasji Limjibhoy Batliwella and the Rev. A. F. Athaide and others be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.

23. Recommending that in reply to his letter, regarding a suggestion for the erection of a public urinal at Jacob's Circle, Mr. Premji Purshotam be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.

24. Recommending that in reply to their letter, regarding the nuisance caused by a Victoria stand, a stable, &c., in Thakurdwar Road, Mr. Jamshed Kawasji Patel and others be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.

25. Recommending that in reply to his letter, complaining of delay in the removal of silt taken out of a drain in Sonapur 2nd Cross Lane, Mr. Burjorji Bejanji Darwala be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.

26. Recommending a grant of Rs. 30,000 to meet the amount of the Corporation's contribution towards the expenses of the Lady Hardinge Hospital opened under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Relief Fund.

27—28. Sanctioning, subject to Corporation's orders, certain Budget transfers.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

(Continued).

29. Recommending a grant of Rs. 6,180 to meet the cost of additional cesspool carts and bullocks for G Ward.

30. Forwarding the Commissioner's letter regarding the cost of a 9" pipe sewer proposed to be laid for the drainage of the Marine Lines Maidan.

31. Recommending sanction to the lease of a chawl at Karwar Street, occupied by the Health Department biggaries, being renewed for one year.

32. Sanctioning subject to Corporation's orders, a Budget transfer of Rs. 20,000 to meet the cost of reconstructing a portion of Frere Road as proposed.

33. Recommending that the Commissioner be authorized to enter into a contract with Government for the erection and maintenance of a telephone connection between Kurla and Tansa on certain terms.

34. Recommending sanction to a moiety of the cost of the work of laying common lime concrete with an admixture of cement between the Municipal storm water drain at Lakri Bunder and the Framji Petit Spinning and Manufacturing Company's Mill Tank being borne by the Municipality.

35. Recommending that in reply to their letters, regarding the recovery of the cost of making and renewing water connections, Mr. Vishnu Hari Athavale and Messrs. Vishnu Hari Athavale & Co. be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.

36. Recommending that in reply to his letter, regarding the filthy condition of the surroundings of St. Ignatius' Church near Jacob's Circle, Mr. J. B. Fernandes be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.

37. Recommending that the letter from Mr. Keshavlal S. Sanghani, L.C.E., forwarding a copy of his memorial to Government in connection with certain Municipal matter, be not recorded.

38. Recommending that the petition from Mr. S. Damodhar Pingle, late Inspector, Water Works Department, regarding his dismissal from Municipal service, be recorded.

39. (a) Letter from the Commissioner—Requesting approval to a sum of Rs. 1,08,383 being contributed by the Municipality towards the cost of a cadastral survey of the Town and Island of Bombay and (b) Standing Committee's report thereon.

40. (a) Further consideration of the Municipal Commissioner's Administration Report for the year 1913-14, together with the Review thereof by the Standing Committee; (b) Notice of motion from Dr. Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia—For requesting the Commissioner to show in future Administration Reports certain particulars concerning the live stock in the zoological collection of the Victoria Gardens.

41. (a) Further consideration of the draft Bye-laws relating to the Schools Committee; (b) Letter from the Commissioner—Suggesting that Bye-law No. 8 be so worded as to leave it to the discretion of the Commissioner whether or not he should provide in his budget estimates the full amount of the income asked for by the Schools Committee.

42. Further consideration of the draft Bye-law proposed to be substituted for the existing Building Bye-law No. 41 (1) (a).

43. Letter from the Commissioner—Forwarding a list of cases in which the sanction of the Corporation was obtained during the last three years for prescribing fresh regular lines for streets.

44. Notice of motion from the Hon'ble Sir Pherozshah M. Mehta, K.C.I.E., seconded by Mr. Joseph Baptista—For inviting attention to the illegality of acquiring set-backs unless the cost thereof is covered by a Budget grant, and for expressing an opinion that in certain cases the Corporation's sanction be obtained for acquiring set-backs.

45. Government Letter—Forwarding Government Resolution on the report of the Committee appointed to enquire into the causes of the recent fires on the Cotton Green.

46. Notices from the Bombay Improvement Trust—Regarding the proposed acquisition of certain Municipal properties in connection with the Trust's Parel Road (Northern) Street Scheme, Scheme No. 47.

Letters from the Commissioner—

47. Forwarding a statement of assessment of properties.

48. Requesting sanction to two private streets at Matunga being named respectively Lakshminarayan Lane and Vachraj Lane.

49. Requesting sanction to a street at Tardeo Road being named Wadia Street.

50. Requesting sanction to a plot of land at the junction of Sankli Street and Morland Road being resumed from the Bombay Improvement Trust.

51. Forwarding a return showing the hours of supply of water to the different localities.

52. Forwarding a report regarding motor cars and motor cycles taxed.

53. Forwarding Analytical and Bacteriological Reports on the Bombay water supplies.

54. Notice of motion from the Hon'ble Mr. Munmohundass Ramji—For improving the condition of Shaik Memon Street.

Letters from the Commissioner—

55. Forwarding a scheme for the development of a portion of Fort, South, lying between Church Gate Street, Tamarind Lane, and Esplanade Road.

56. Forwarding a letter from the King George V Anti-Tubercrelosis League in which they thank the Corporation for their generous donation towards the funds of the League.

57. Requesting that Government be moved to permit the use of a portion of the land occupied by the Northbrook Gardens for the purposes of a Police Chowki.

58. Regarding the desirability of having an up-to-date market at Dadar.

59. Regarding the question of the reconstruction of the Fort Market.

60. Regarding the desirability of having an up-to-date permanent Market at Matunga.

61. Regarding the acquisition of a property lying within the regular line of Forjett Street.

Notices of motions—

62—63. From Mr. Joseph Baptista—(62) For amending the Municipal Act so as to entitle persons paying a monthly rent of not less than Rs. 30 to be enrolled as voters in the Ward Election Roll, and (63) For obtaining a report as to the enforcement of the new milch cattle stable bye-law regarding increased space per head of cattle.

64. From Mr. H. P. Mody—for obtaining a report as to the action taken with regard to (1) the generally unsatisfactory condition of foot-paths in the City and (2) the condition of the Hughes Road foot-path.

65—66. Memoranda from the Municipal Secretary—(65) Reporting Budget transfers sanctioned by the Standing Committee, and (66) Submitting a statement of Outstanding Committees of the Corporation.

Reports of Committees of the Corporation—

67. Regarding a proposal for utilizing two wards at the Maratha Hospital for patients suffering from Tuberculosis.

68. Regarding a proposal to amend the Municipal Act so as to make it admissible for Government to select the Municipal Commissioner for appointment as an Additional Member of the Legislative Council.

69. Regarding acquisition of a property at the junction of Shaik Memon Street and Vithalwadi for street improvement.

70. Regarding revised regular lines for the portion of Tardeo Road lying between Falkland Bridge Road, Bellasis Road and Arthur Road on the south and Warden Road and Clerk Road on the north.

71. Regarding the apportionment of the reclaimed site of the Babula Tank.

72. Regarding the appointment of Secretary, Schools Committee.

By order of the President,
R. P. MASANI,
Municipal Secretary.
Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 28th November, 1914.

B. B. & C. I. Railway.

Daily Express between Bombay, Agra, Delhi, Ferozepore, Lahore, Sialkot, Rawalpindi and Peshawar.

TIME TABLE.

Down Northern Express.	Stations.	Up Northern Express.
1,2,3. H. M.		1,2,3. H. M.
21. 0	Dep. Bombay (Colaba)	Arr. 8.30
21.52	Arr. Agra (change at Bayana)	Dep. 7.35
20.37	" Mutra	" 8.45
23.20	" Delhi	" 6. 0
5.48	" Bhatinda	" 23.43
7.18	" Ferozepore Cantonment	" 22.12
8.56	" Lahore Cantonment West	" 20.32
11.17	" Wazirabad	" 17.50
14. 0	" Sialkot (change at Wazirabad)	" 14.54
12.49	" Jhelum	" 16.13
15.50	" Rawalpindi	" 13.32
19.10	" Nowshera	" 9.47
20.13	" Peshawar Cantonment	" 8.48

Between Bombay, Meerut, Saharanpur, Ambala, Kalka, and Simla.

Down Northern Express.*	Stations.	Up Northern Express.*
1,2,3. H. M.		1,2,3. H. M.
21. 0	Dep. Bombay (Colaba)	Arr. 8.30
23.20	Arr. Delhi	Dep. 6. 0
11.23	" Meerut Cantonment	" 2.11
3.27	" Saharanpur	" 23. 5
7.26	" Ambala Cantonment †‖	Arr. 21. 8
8. 0	Dep. Ambala Cantonment †‖	Arr. 20.45
		Dep. 19.30
0.30	Arr. Kalka †	Arr. 18.40
	Simla	Dep. 13.10

*A through carriage runs daily on the Up and Down Northern Express trains between Bombay and Ambala.

†Change at Kalka and Ambala for Bombay.

NOTE.—For timings ↑ Up trains read from bottom to top of column.

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager

NOTICE.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT, SURAT.

In the matter of the INDIAN BOBBIN MANUFACTURING CO., LTD., in liquidation under the Indian Companies' Act No. VII of 1913.

Mis Application No. 70 of 1914.

PITAMBER PANAJI .....Applicant.

IS hereby given that under orders passed by the District Judge, Surat, on 6th November, 1914, the mill premises of the Indian Bobbin Manufacturing Co., Ltd., (now in liquidation) with all its machinery situate at Varachha Road, Surat will be sold by public auction at 12 noon on the 5th December 1914, in accordance with conditions of sale approved by the District Judge.

The conditions of sale will be read at the time of the auction sale.

The Company's premises and machinery will be open for inspection by the intending purchasers between the hours of 12 and 4 p.m., from the 23rd November 1914, Surat, Nanpura Road.

7th November 1914.
(Sd.) C. M. GANDHI,
Official Liquidator.
The Indian Bobbin Manufacturing Co., Ltd., (in liquidation). 4370

NOTICE.

THE undersigned will hold an auction for sale of the undernoted estimated quantities of Timber at the Tavargatti Forest Depot. M. & S. M. Railway on the 7th December, 1914, and following days. The terms of sale are available for the inspection of persons wishing to bid at the above auction, at the Tavargatti Depot Office and the undersigned's Office between the hours of 11 a.m., and 4 p.m., on every day except Sundays and Holidays:—

Teak in the Square Cubic feet 1,50,000
Jungle-woods matti, nana, etc. 50,000
Teak Poles 500
Swan scantlings, planks battens &c. cft.6,000
Sissum 40,000

A. G. EDIE,
Divisional Forest Officer,
N. D. Kanara.
Divisional Forest Office Kanara, N.D.,
Camp Belgaum.
Dated, 16th October, 1914. 4299.

AUCTION SALE.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, 24-26, BANK STREET, FORT.

One Pair of Chestnut Stud-bred Horses, 6 years old, 14.1, broken to saddle and single and double harness; a very showy and hard working pair. Sold for no fault, but as the owner has gone upcountry he wants to part with them. Price Rs. 1,500. Open to reasonable offer. Can be seen at Messrs. R. Scott & Co., Gowalia Tank. Apply to them or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 30th November, 1914.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR.

Gen. Manager.....Mr. James McGrath

TO-NIGHT.

MAURICE E. BANDMAN PRESENTS PHILIP BRAHAM & CAMPBELL'S COMPANY,

THE

'GROTESQUES'

INCLUDING

Mr. Fred. Winn.

(From the Palace Theatre, London)

The nightly performances will consist of a full Programme of Musical Numbers, solo and concerted, and in addition, the Company will play two Burlesques as follows:—

Monday, Nov. 30th — "A VILLAGE CONCERT" AND "SOME MUSICAL IMPRESSIONS."

Tuesday & Wednesday Dec. 1st & 2nd — "A BOARD MEETING" AND "GOLF AND HOW TO PLAY IT."

Thursday & Friday Dec. 3rd & 4th — "THE TELEPHONE BELLE" AND "FISHING."

Saturday Dec. 5th Last and Farewell Performance

CONSISTING OF ALL THE POPULAR ITEMS OF THE COMPANY'S REPERTOIRE.

Doors open at 8-30 p. m.
Commencing at 9-30 p. m.

MASONIC CAFE CHANTANT

A Masonic Cafe Chantant
in aid of
The Bombay Branch
of the
IMPERIAL INDIAN WAR RELIEF FUND
will take place
in the
TOWN HALL
on Saturday, 5th December, 1914.
at 9-30 p.m.
under the patronage of
THE GRAND MASTER, A. S. F. INDIA.
THE DISTRICT GRAND MASTER, E. C. BOMBAY
AND THE GRAND SUPERINTENDENT,
R. A. S. F. INDIA.

Tickets Rs. 2 each.

to be had from the undersigned.

Musical programme will be published later

F. PENCK, M. SPENCER, } *Joint Honorary Secretaries and Treasurers.*

KINGS BUILDING, FORT.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital of Rs. 1,88,600.

Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Methyloids cannon produce stricture, yet they cure in the shortest time. Far superior to any injection or to copaiba and santal. Visible results in 3 hours. 180—A1.

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AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

Charni Road. **To-Night!** Tel. No. 1271

A Stirring Military Production

IN THE FALL OF '64.

A Thrilling Story of the American Civil War

IN TWO PARTS

FULL OF ENERGY AND ENTHUSIASM. EVERY INCH A THRILLER. MUST BE SEEN TO BE REALIZED.

OUR ANIMATED WAR NEWS.

PART I — Containing pictures of the opening phases of the war.

PART II — Containing latest news of events in England, France and Belgium.

We are also showing:

—AIDA— Magnificently coloured Drama.

—RANGOON— Interesting travel subject.

—THE SHREW— Most amusing Comedy.

3 Shows Nightly—7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, & 11-15.

Saturday & Sunday { Prize Show 5-30 to 6-45. Extra ,, 11-15 to 12-30.

OLYMPIA

PICTURE T. N. 1266. **PALACE.**

Sandhurst Road, Girgaum.

TO-NIGHT **TO-NIGHT**

A Grand and Sensational Programme

SHOWING

TLANTI

OR

The Disaster of TITANIC.

6,000 feet long in five parts.

Also our popular Animated Gazette—Latest War news &c.

Prize shows—Saturday and Sunday, 5-15 to 6-45 (S. T.)

Time 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, 10-45 to 12-15 (S. T.)

USUAL RATES

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

82, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £562,500
Reserve Fund £465,000

Head Office Grace Church Street London, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD

BRANCHES AND AGENTS.

Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch Howrah (Calcutta), Delhi, Rangoon, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur, Kota-Bharu, (Kelantan), Penang, Singapur, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balance up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising interest and Dividends when due.

A. SCOTT SMITH,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.

38, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Hamburg	Medan	Manila
Bombay	(Sumatra)	Cebu
Calcutta	Singapore	Iloilo
Madras	Malacca	Hongkong
Rangoon	Kwala Lumpur	Canton
Colombo	(F.M.S.)	Foochow
Karachi	Klang (F.M.S.)	Shanghai
Amritsar	Seremban (f.m.s.	Tientsin
Delhi	Bangkok	Tsingtau
Penang	Batavia	(North China)
Puket	Sourabaya	Hankow
Taiping (F.M.S.)	Saigon	Yokohama
Ipoh (F.M.S.)	Haiphong	Kobe

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. p. a. on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities, Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER.
Agent.

Post Box No. 84,
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(INCORPORATED IN HONGKONG.)

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors. $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund £1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do. Hongkew
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama
Hongkong	Penang	Yloilo

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
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49 Churchgate Street.

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY

SHARE, STOCK, EXCHANGE BROKERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

EVERY description of shares and securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given to Investors. Investors' referee sent on application. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. All orders promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.

Fixed and Short period Deposits arranged with Banks, Firms and Mills.

Loans arranged on shares and approved security.

Life and Fire Insurance effected with first class English and Indian Companies.

Agency business of all sorts undertaken.

Address:—31, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telegraphic Address:—"SURETY." Bombay.

What's the use of coughing when Zymole Trokeys will stop it? They are pleasing in appearance and taste, thoroughly antiseptic and contain nothing injurious.

180—B17

ALL-INDIA WEATHER
(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Nov. 29.

No rain has fallen except in South Madras, where, however, it has been nearly general.

The principal amounts are:—Kodaikanal three inches, Tinnevelly one and a half, Madura, and Cudalore one. The weather is disturbed in the south-east of the Bay and continues slightly unsettled in north-west India.

Forecast; No important change.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 28th November, 1914, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear in the south-west Punjab and moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Night temperature is in excess in the south-west and the north Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Night temperature is in excess in Sind and at Jodhpur and Ajmer.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Night temperature is in slight excess in Central India West.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or very lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded. Humidity is in moderate defect. Night temperature is in excess at Ratnagiri.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear in the north Bombay Deccan and lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Night temperature is in defect in north Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—The disturbed conditions in Baluchistan have given light rain at Quetta. Skies have become moderately clouded in the north and the east Punjab Local rain has fallen also on the south Madras coast.

A few showers are possible on the south Madras coast and in the extreme north.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on SATURDAY the 28th of November, 1914.

STATIONS.	Temp in Shade Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp in Shade Minimum of past 24 hours.	Rain-day: 8 A M	Rainfall Past 24 hours.	Rainfall Total 1st Nov to date.	Rainfall Variation 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN-AREA—						
Bushire	79.7	65.0	79	..	3.25	1·22
Jask	81.4	69 5	87	..	?	?
Muskat	86.8	77.2	76	..	?	?
Do. (26th)						
PUNJAB—						
Multan	79	6 9	71	..	0 30	0 23
Rawalpindi	69 5	48 0	68	..	1.39	1.16
Lahore	77 5	50.	90	..	0.37	0 32
Sirsa	73 6	49 1	76	..	0	
Ambala	77 9	49 8	84	..	0.29	0 24
Delhi	76.0	56.	67	..	0.33	0 23
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	80 1	54	83	..	0	—0 07
Mainpuri	81.5	51 2	79	..	0.04	—0 11
Jhansi	84 6	55.0	49	..	0	—0 11
Cawnpore	80 4	53.9	85	..	0	—0 29
Allahabad	81.3	52.9	82	..	0	—0 30
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobad	80 7	57.8	65	..	0.45	0.39
Karachi	83 6	66.	48	..	0.42	0 32
Ajmer	80 0	52	69	..	0.43	0 34
Jaipore	82 7	52	73	..	0.12	0 03
Kotah	84 1	54	61	..	0.2	0.26
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA						
WEST—						
Bhuj	89	60	49	..	0.16	0.06
Dwarka	91	68.0	47	..	0.0	0.19
Veraval	87	60	45	..	0.21	—0 02
Rajkot	9	58	56	..	0	—0 13
Bhavnagar Para	90.	63	58	..	0.70	0 58
Surat	90	66	46	..	0	—0 15
Ahmedabad	89	59	51	..	0.05	—0.07
Dessa	85	56	51	..	0.45	0 32
Neemuch	82	55	52	..	0.85	0.58
In lore						
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	85	50	58	..	0.00	—0 40
Saugor	80	55	53	..	0.04	—0 34
Hoshangabad	82.9	55.8	57	..	1.34	0 92
Khandwa	85	60	50	..	0.29	0 19
Akola	90	62	42	..	0.00	—0.42
Amraoti	83	61	42	..	0.49	—0.49
Nagpur	83	58	51	..	0.08	—0 66
Chanda	82	49	73	..	0	—0 75
Raipur	81	54	64	..	0	—0.42
KONKAN—						
Bombay	88	74	55	..	0.18	—0 20
Ratnagiri	92	57	23	..	0.	—0.44
Mormugao	84	73	67	..	0.43	—0 63
Karwar	89	70	72	..	2.65	0 08
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	94	1	2	5	57	1.78	1 37
Ahmednagar	91	9	5	3	43	1.83	1 3
Poona	83	4	3	11	63	0 55	0 05
Sholapur	84	8	60	0	53	1.80	0 91
Bijapur	83	0	9	3	37	2.38	1 44
Belgaum	80	3	62	0	58	1.18	—0 29
Aurangabad	88	3	2	4	66	0.66	0 19
Nizamabad (Indur)	83	0	1	2	66	0.18	—0.64
Hyderabad	81.8	61.5	51	..	0		—0.88
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—							
Mangalore	93.6	75.1	57	..	2.01		—0 72
Calicut	85.9	75 9	82	..	2.24		—2.82
Cochin	90	6	77	0	74	4.6	—1 45
Colombo	89	0	73	7	90	0.07	3.42	—3 52
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—							
Maslipatam	86	3	68.6	84	..		0 06	—1.27
Bellary	90	2	66	3	67	..	3.11	0 22
Guddapah	88	4	69	4	75	..	2.49	—0.58
Madras	0	1	77	0	78	0 09	11.37	— 76
Bangalore	0	5	4	9	71	..	1 2	—1 56
Coimbator	9.	8	70	5	85	0.04	0 60	— 15
Trichinopoly	6	3	4	8	84	..		—2 91
Negapatam	3	6	71.9		4	0.20	3.	—11.03

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

Day of week.	Day of month.	High Water: Bombay Mean Time.	High Water: Depth on Nil	Low Water: Day of month.	Low Water: Bombay Mean Time	Low Water: Depth on Nil.
	Nov	h. m.	ft. s	Nov	h. m.	ft. in.
S.	28	m 8 10	25 3	28	m 2 14	21 0
		9 31a	26 0		2 37a	17 8
SUN	29	m 8 50	25 4	29	m 2 58	20 10
		10 5a	26 6		3 10a	17 1
M.	30	m 9 25	25 6	30	m 3 38	20 7
		10 37a	27		4 1a	16 7
	Dec.			Dec.		
TU	1	m 9 58	25 7	1	m 4 17	20 4
		11 9a	27 11		4 11a	16 2
W	2	m 10 32	25 9	2	m 4 55	20 1
		11 41a	28 4		4 41a	15 11
TH	3	m 11 7	25 11	3	m 5 32	19 11
					5 1a	15 9
F.	4	m 0 14	28 7	4	m 6 9	19 11
		11 44	25 9		5 42a	15 9

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Nov	Sunrise	Sunset
,, 28 (Saturday)	6h 54m.	6h. 0m.
,, 29 (Sunday)	6h. 54m.	6h. 0m
,, 30 (Monday)	6h. 55m.	6h. 0m
Dec. 1 (Tuesday)	6h 56m.	6h 0m.
,, 2 (Wednesday)	6h 56m.	6h. 1
,, 3 (Thursday)	6h. 57m.	6h 1.
,, 4 (Friday)	6h. 57m.	6h. 1m.

Phases for the Moon:—Perigee, Nov. 17th, 9-4h, a.m.; New Moon 17th, 9h, 31-9m. p.m.; First Quarter, 24th, 7h, 1-7m. p.m.; Full Moon, Dec. 2nd, 11h, 59 6 p.m.; Apogee, 27th, 6-2h, p.m.; Last Quarter, 10m, 5h, 1-7m

THE BATTLE OF DIXMUDE.

GERMANS OFFER TO SURRENDER.

400 LEAVE TRENCHES TO GIVE THEMSELVES UP.

Mr. H. Cozens-Hardy, special correspondent of the "Daily News" in France wrote at follows on Nov. 2:—

Correspondents and soldiers back from the Battle of Dixmude say the casualties on both sides have been greater than apparently any newspaper reports have given. And a French aviator who has been flying over the positions on both sides of the Yser River and the Canal says the scenes of death and desolation surpass anything of which the human mind can conceive.

The special correspondent of the "Matin" describes an incident which happened at P——.

"I found myself one afternoon," he says, "with several Belgian officers in a trench trying to escape a storm of German shells. We could see a line of trenches ahead of us, some of which were shooting hard and others almost silent. Suddenly a long stick with a white handkerchief was thrust up, and for some minutes it shook vigorously. What was going to happen? Was it a new act of treachery?

A PROPOSAL TO SURRENDER.

"We had not long to wait. A German got out, and we could see that at least he had no rifle. He came towards us, and it was all he could do to walk across the uneven ground. When he got quite close to us he raised both arms, and we could see he was waving a paper.

"It took him half-an-hour to cross the gap. A Belgian officer was ready to receive him, but we all crouched in our trenches. "What do you want?" demanded the officer. The German stretched out his hand, and the paper contained the words: 'Our commander asks to be allowed to surrender with 400 men if you will guarantee our lives.'

"'Why don't you go on fighting?' asked the Belgian, assuming a defiant attitude. 'We are hungry,' was the answer; 'our trenches are up to our waists in water. We are all in.' The officer had seen enough. The man's face was livid. His clothes were a mass of slime. The reply sent back, written on the same piece of paper, was: 'If you come unarmed you'll have nothing to fear.'

"The German went off. We watched him re-enter the German trenches. But for a long time no body stirred. Then, after half-an-hour or more, over a hundred yards of trenches, Germans rose. Opposite, the Belgian soldiers had their fingers on their triggers. A word and they would fire. Their officers kept them quiet. Not one of the approaching enemy was armed. They clearly meant to surrender. Their whole demeanour showed it.

"But they hadn't come half the distance when a volley rang out. They all fell flat on their faces, thinking the Belgians had opened fire. The bullets had come from the German trenches. They got up, hesitated a moment, and then made a bee line for the trenches of their opponents. Only two hundred reached us."

AIMS OF THE GERMANS.

WHY THE MOVE HAS BEEN MADE TO THE COAST.

"A Student of War," writing in the "Manchester Guardian," suggests that the objects of the German movement in Belgium would appear to be these, in order of their importance:—

1. To secure their right flank against the extension of the Allied line, which, as Mr. Churchill has told us, might, it was hoped, have developed into the relief of Antwerp.

2. To deprive the new British army of a million men, when it arrives, of the best base for its activities by occupying and holding the coast of Belgium. It cannot land in Holland, and landed in France its numbers would not tell with such effect, because they would be compelled to operate on a narrower front. The arguments for extending the front which have carried the Allies from the Aisne to Bapaume, and from Bapaume to Arras, and from Arras to Lille and into Belgium would be ten times stronger next spring, supposing the situation not to have improved by then, when the British can put an army of more than a million men into the field. A large army requires a large front.

3. To harass our shipping and our fleets by torpedo attacks in narrow waters.

4. Lastly, to impress and overawe the resolution of the British people by aerial and other raids. The Germans are great believers in the policy of moral intimidation.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 28th November 1914, was 30.212 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.18 inch. for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 88 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature or correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid reading should be increased by 188 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the steam at 8-45 a.m. Standard time the ship's barometer reading should be increased by 0.10 inch. for every 10 feet of height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, 27th November 1914.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2, p.m. 6 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29 900 inches
Temperature of Air	81 4degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	67 2 ,,
Dew Point	56 3 ,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.485 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy-10)	1 4
Maximum temperature of Air	88 9 ,,
Minimum do. do.	73 5 ,,
General direction of wind from midnight to midnight	ENE,NE,NNW.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	198 miles.

TO BE WELL DRESSED IS SUCCESS

We carry the largest and most varied stock in the East of the

LATEST "FASHIONABLE MATERIALS"

AND SPECIALISE IN

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We specially cater for those ladies with little time at their disposal and always have

AN IMMENSE VARIETY OF

READY TO WEAR FROCKS

in our usual irreproachable Style, Cut and Finish.

Stanley Humphreys & Co

COSTUMIERS & MILLINERS

Waterloo Mansions. BOMBAY

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

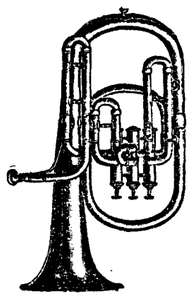
(Registered under the Indian Companies' Act, VI of 1882 on 21st December, 1914.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... ... Rs. 30,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ... ... Rs. 15,00,000

The Hon. Sir PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, K. C. I. E., CHAIRMAN.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: 3 per cent. per annum allowed on daily balances over Rs. 500 from January to June, and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.
DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods. Rates on application
LOAN, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS allowed on approved securities at favourable rates.
Purchase and Sale of securities at best rates available effected WITHOUT COMMISSION
Detailed Rules and further particulars on application.
AUDITORS: Messrs. A. F. FERGUSON & CO., Chartered Accountants, act as weekly auditors of the Bank.

HEAD OFFICE:
Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
S. N. POCHKHANAWALA.
Manager.



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Pianos, Organs and Musical Instruments

PRICES REDUCED 20%

Tunings and Repairs to Pianos and Organs at reduced rates

SOUNDY & Co. Ld.

BOMBAY.

ECONOMY

SAVE heavy expenses of making new clothes by getting your old ones dry or chemically cleaned with a little expense.

AT THE

CENTURY WASHING Co.

Who also glaze by Machinery.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIOS.

MONEY MARKET

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

London, Nov. 27th.

Berlin Cheques on London	22 13/16
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th August 1914.	
Amount Paid into the Bank of England about	..£625,000
Discount Bank Bills 3 months sight ..	2¾
„ Indian Bank Bills 6 months sight	3¾
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 months ..	4¼
„ „ „ „ 6 „ ..	5¼
Interest day to day loans	1½
„ 7 day market loans	1½

London, Nov. 28th.

Bar Silver Spot	22¾—I/16
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5% since 8th August 1914.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st unchgd. ..	2½
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. unchgd	3¾
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 months unchgd.	4¼
„ „ „ „ 6 „ unchgd. ..	5¼
Interest day to day loans unchanged. ..	1½
„ 7 day market loans unchanged ..	1½

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Nov. 27th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports ..	108,000
„ Exports to Great Britain	59,000
„ „ to Continent ..	
Futures at New York January	7.52
Futures at New York March	7.63
Spot Cotton at New York	7.75
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	7 1/4
Futures at New Orleans Dec. ..	7.28
Futures at New Orleans May	7.72
Demand Bills	4.88.65
Silver Commercial Bars	49

Bales.

Week's Receipts ot Cotton at U.S. Ports	370,000
„ Exports to Great Britain	212,000
„ „ to France and Continent	
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports..	1,200,000
„ „ „ at Interior Ports	1,100,000

New York, Nov. 28th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ..	51,000
„ Exports to Great Britain to Continent ..	17,000
Futures at New York January ..	7.40—12
„ „ March ..	7.52—11
Spot Cotton at New York unchgd. ..	7.75
„ „ Orleans „ 7 7/16	plus3/16
Futures at New Orleans December	7.12—16
„ „ May .. .	7.60—12
Demand Bills	4/89
Silver Commercial Bars	49

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 27th.

Bales.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool . ..	6,000
„ „ Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	800
„ „ Sales of East India ..	550
„ „ Imports	16,470
Tone of Manchester Market Fair enquiry.	
Mid. Americans	4.46
Egyptian F. G. F.	7.05
New York Official noon call	
January new	7.57
March old	7.52
New Orleans 10 a.m.	
May new	7.74

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov. 27th.

Months.	To-day's price.
May-June.	4.21
June-July.	Nominal
July-Aug.	4.27
Aug.-Sept.	Nominal
Sept.-Oct.	Do.
Oct.-Nov.	4.36
Nov.-Dec.	Nominal
Dec.-Jan.	Do.
Jan.-Feb.	4.42

Liverpool, Nov. 28.

Bales

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool . ..	3,000
„ „ Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	300
„ „ Sales of East Indian ..	100
„ „ Imports	7.145
Tone of Manchester Market Quiet.	
Mid. American	4.48plus2
Egyptian F.G.F. Spot ..	7.00—5

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool Nov. 28.

Months.	To-day's price.
May-June.	4. 19—2
June-July.	Nominal
July-Aug.	4.25—2
Aug.-Sept.	Nominal
Sept.-Oct.	Do.
Oct.-Nov.	4.33—3
Nov.-Dec.	Nominal
Dec.-Jan.	Do.
Jan.-Feb.	4.39—3

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov. 28

Total Imports	Quiet
Estimated Sales	4,000
Opening Tone	7,145

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Month.	To-day'sprice.
M.J.	4.19—2
J.J.	Nominal.
J. A.	4.26—1
A.S.	Nominal.
S. O.	Nominal.
O. N.	4.35—1
N. D.	Nominal.
D. J.	Nominal.
J. F.	4.41—1

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

Liverpool, Nov. 27th.

Bales.

Total Actual Export	9,000
„ Forwarded	77,000
„ Imports	69,000
„ Stock	694,000

The Bank of England on the 4th November issued the undernoted: "£1,000,000 set aside on account of H. M. Treasury Currency Notes Redemption Account."

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, Saturday Nov. 21st.

Bales.

Total in Sight	4,390,000
.....	41.000
Total Sales	1,500
East Indian Sales	1,000
Total Speculation	3,000
Total Export	200
East Indian Export	62,000
East Indian Stock	2,000
East Indian Forwarded	1,000
East Indian Actual Export	Nil.
East Indian Imports	Nil.
East Indian Speculation	1,980,000
American Afloat	12,000
Total Afloat	267,000

London, Nov. 28th.

Bales

Total in Sight	4,970,000
Total Sales	38,000
E st Indian Sales	2,000
Total Speculation	2,000
Total Export	2,000
East Indian Export	200
East Indian Stock	62,000
East Indian Forwarded	1,500
Last Indian Imports	1,000
East Indian Speculation	500
American Afloat	2,640,000
East Indian Afloat	15,000
Total Afloat	332,000

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F. Marseilles	51 5-8
Wheat F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492 C.I.F. Marseilles	51
Para Rubber	2/8¼

SEEDS.

Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs-ex Ship	48/3

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata)	45

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton)	6-6-3
Ports	Hull

WHEAT.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozari Santa Fe—60lbs.	No sellers.
South Australian	48/6

SUGAR.

Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Calcutta and Bombay Hull	26
Java Sugar afloat	22/6

METALS.

Standard Copper G. M. B.	£ 54½
Copper Braziers	£ 72
Yellow Metal	7
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G. O. B. 4% F.O.B. Liverpool..	11-7-6

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal ..	20

London, Nov. 28.

WHEAT.

Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F. London ..	49½
Wheat F. A. Q. Red. Karachi, per 492 lbs. C. I. F. London	49

WHEAT

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe—60 lbs.	45¾
Barletta Russo—62½ no sellers.	

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian unchanged. ..	48/6

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata)	44/9—3d

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) Hull unchanged	£6/6/3

METALS.

Standard Copper G. M. B. unchgd. ..	54½
Copper Braziers unchanged	72
Yellow Metal unchanged..	7
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B 4% F.O.B. Liverpool.	11/7/6

FREIGHT.

Coals—Cardiff to Bombay Canal unchgd.	20

RUBBER.

Para Rubber	2-8½ plus ½d
Ceylon Rubber	2-1¼—½d.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

Bombay, 28th November.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Rs.	From.	Importer.
8¼ bars silver	1,50,000	Hongkong	International Bank.
1 bundle rupees	300	P. Bunder	M. Mackenzie & Co
2 boxes gold	82,500	London	Supdt. P. & O.
11 „ „	6,14,400	„	National Bank.

Exports of Bar Silver from Bombay by rail on 26th Nov. 1914.

	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway	47	53,167
B. B. & C. I. Railway.....	19	22,001

EXCHANGE.

The market continues quiet with little business doing either way. Rates are unchanged.

Quotations:—

	s.	d.
BANKS SELLING—		
T.T. ready	1	3 13/16
D.D. mail	1	3¾
T.T. forward 15th Dec. ..	1	3/3 27/32
BANKS BUYING—		
Private D.D. ready	1	4 1-16
Credits 3 m-s ready	1	4¾
60 d/s Japan Nov.	1	46½

BULLION.

Bar silver in London was 1/16 lower at 22 13/16. The local market is quiet and ready bars are offering at our quotation.

We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English bar gold 25	8	0	
Ready Bar silver (cum duty) 70	5	0	

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

A few transactions in Government Paper were reported at Rs. 91-10 to-day.

4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds (1913) were placed at Rs. 96-12.

SHARES.

Bombay Electric Tram Ordinary shares declined to Rs. 204.

Bombay Burma Trading shares were placed at Rs. 837½.

On Mill shares Centrals were quoted at Rs. 1,700, Swadeshi at Rs. 1,300, Kohinoors at Rs. 630, Crescents at Rs. 82½, and Finlays at Rs. 240.

Bank of India shares were in demand at Rs. 52½.

Central Bank of India shares were quoted at Rs. 16.

Bank of Bombay shares improved to Rs. 1,515.

Tata Iron & Steel Ordinary advanced to Rs. 86½ and Preference to Rs. 162 (c.d.)

Deferred stood steady at Rs. 146.

Tata Hydro Electric Ordinary shares moved up to Rs. 1,087½ and Preference to Rs. 1,095.

Telephones were in request at Rs. 69.

COTTON.

Futures in Liverpool closed 2 to 3 points higher. New York closed 3 and 4 points higher and New Orleans 5 points up for May.

The following are the stocks of Cotton:—

Stock at U. S. Ports 1,200,000 bales.
Stock at Interior Ports 1,100,000 bales.
Stock at Liverpool 694,000 bales.

As compared with 1,027,000 bales, 727,000 bales and 746,000 bales respectively on the corresponding date last year.

Locally the market opened quiet but steady with good Broach quoted Rs. 173 and fine Khamgaon-Akola Rs. 146. A small business has been done, chiefly in fine Bengal January delivery at Rs. 123 and Rs. 123½, Japan export houses being sellers. The market closes quiet but steady at our quotations.

The ready market is dull with only a small business passing.

Quotations:—

Good Broach	Rs. 173 Mar.
Fine Hinganghat Wurdha	Rs. 161 Jan.
Fine Nagpur	Rs. 158 „
Fine Yeotmal	Rs. 154 „
Fine Dhamangaon Pulgaon	Rs. 151 „
Fine Amraoti	Rs. 148 „
Fine Khamgaon Akola	Rs. 146 „
Fine Khandeish	Rs. 135 „
F. G. Khandeish	Rs. 123 „
Fine Bengal	Rs. 123 „
Fine Bengal	Rs. 124 Dec.
F. G. Bengal	Rs. 119 Jan.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat:—Tone steady.

We quote:—

Ready White Karachi	Rs. 7-5-0 R.T.
White Pissi April May	Rs. 6-3-0 R.T.

Linseed:—Tone steady,

We quote:—

Ready	Rs. 7-0-0 B.T.

Rapeseed:—Tone quiet but steady.

We quote:—

Ready Brown Cawpore	Rs. 6-12-0 B.T.
Ready Yellow Guzarat	Rs. 8-8-0 B.T.

Poppyseed:—Tone quiet.

We quote:—

Ready	Rs. 7-14-0 B.T.

Castorseed:—Tone steady.

Ready	Rs. 6-0-0 R.T.

Tilseed:—Tone quiet.

We quote:—

Bold White 85 per cent. D. J.	Rs. 39-0-0
Mimbara Ready	Rs. 41-8-0

Cottonseed:—Tone quiet.

We quote:—

Ready	Rs. 2-14-0 B.T.

Mowraseed:—Tone steady.

We quote:—

Ready	Rs. 4-1-6 B.T.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the Receipts of Cotton produce and principal food grains into Bombay for the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m. yesterday.

Cotton	2,713 Bales
Wheat	5,475 Cwts
Linseed	824 „
Rape, Rai etc.	167 „
Gingellyseed	1,286 „
Poppyseed.....	Nil. „
Groundnuts.....	1,540 „
Castorseed	1,239 „
Rice	4,379 „
Myrabolams	704 „
Cottonseed	5,679 „
Mowraseed	Nil. „
Gram	3,287 „
Jowar.....	2,269 „
Maize	116 „
Barley	199 „

SAMUEL MONTAGU'S WEEKLY REPORT

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co. writing from London under date November 5th, state:—The movements of gold this week into the Bank of England were very large. The details are appended:—

Oct. 29th £715,000 in bar gold.
Oct. 29th £235,000 in U. S. A. Gold Coin.
Oct. 30th £113,000 in bar gold.
Oct. 30th £59,000 in U. S. A. Gold Coin.
Oct. 31st £6,000 in bar gold.
Oct. 31st £118,000 in U. S. A. Gold Coin.
Oct. 31st £3,400,000 in sovereigns from abroad.
Nov. 2nd £4,014,000 in bar gold.
Nov. 2nd £67,000 in U. S. A. Gold Coin.
Nov. 3rd £501,000 in bar gold.
Nov. 3rd £160,000 in U. S. A. Gold Coin.
Nov. 4th £10,000 in bar gold.
Nov. 4th £43,000 in U. S. A. Gold Coin.

An amount of £1,000,000 was set aside on account of H. M. Treasury Currency Notes Redemption Account, making the total holding £10,500,000 for that purpose.

The net influx during the week, failing any withdrawal for abroad, was £8,441,000.

The total of this addition to the Bank's gold reserves is extraordinary. Between seven and eight millions sterling, most of which was on Russian account, having been added in only two days.

SILVER.

The decline in the price of silver which set in after October 5th (when 24½d. was fixed) was not arrested until October 31st. The price of that day, viz. 22 3/16d., was the lowest figure recorded since December 4th, 1908. Probably there has never been an uninterrupted decline for so prolonged a period before.

The fall was checked by a cessation of sales from America. This action happened to coincide with a recrudescence of buying orders from the Indian Bazaars, which, launched upon a market exceptionally limited owing to the withdrawal of American supplies, brought about a sharp rise on the 3rd instant to 22½d., a further rise on the 4th instant to 22 11/16d., and again to 23d. to-day.

A temporary contraction of supplies, however, only imparts artificial strength; it does not create a market.

To be galvanized into life, the market requires a continuous and substantial revival of Eastern demand. A certain liveliness is apparent in the Indian Bazaars, but more sustained activity is necessary before any real improvement in tone can be expected.

The following extracts from a newspaper in China throw some light on the inability of that country to support the silver market at the present juncture:—

"The "Manchuria Daily News" states that the farm crops in South Manchuria had unsatisfactory returns during the two past seasons. This encroached severely upon the purchasing power of the Chinese masses. On top of this the collapse of bar silver since towards the end of last year. . . worked to aggravate the business dullness. About sixty per cent. of bean oil exported from Tairen is for Europe. The cessation of the exportation means a considerable loss to the port of Tairen. . . As exports from Europe to the Orient have risen in price because of the sundry limitations in transportation facilities, so will exports from the Orient to Europe."

The export of silver to China from the beginning of the year to the end of last month was only about £40,000, compared with £700,000 during the similar period of 1913.

When it is considered that the total export to India and China combined during the first 10 months of this year was only about £4,700,000, as against £9,200,000 during the similar months of 1913, the heaviness of the silver market needs no explanation.

No shipment has been made from San Francisco to Hongkong during the week.

The quotation to-day for cash delivery is 5/8d. better than that fixed a week ago.

Subject to the approval of the Government the Ootacamund Municipality is having prepared a scheme for lighting Ootacamund with electricity from the St. Lawrence lake. The scheme is to cost a lakh of rupees.

No excuse for the pale and anemic—Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract sends rich red blood coursing through the veins, makes rosy cheeks, bright and clear eyes. 180—B17.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR MONDAY, THE 30TH OF NOVEMBER, 1914.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinsha D. Davar.
In the Division Court No. 40.
Suit for hearing and final disposal.
Long Cause.

655-12—Bhaishanker K and G, Diwan Bahadur Kasturchand Abirchand v Prof. Tribhowandas Kalliandas Gajjar and ors, Bicknell M R and Co, Tyabji D and Co, Payne and Co, Part Heard, 26-11-14.

For hearing on Exceptions to Comr's Report.

576-13—Captain and V, Esmail Haji Noor Mahomed Cassam v Bai Hir..bai, Khanderao L and M.

1134-12—Unwalla P and P, Valibai widow v Goculdas Karsondas, Madhowji K and C.

Testamentary Suits.

5-14—Smetham B and Co, Bai Kashi widow v Nanashanker Mahashanker and anr, Jamsetji R and D.

13-14—Purnanand Gopaldas Ghadiali v Krishnabai widow and anr, Nalu H and Co.

Long Causes.

961-13—Edgelow G W and Co, Mulji Cundas v Madhowji Thakersey and Co a firm, Payne and Co.

437-14—Little and Co, The India Specie Bank Limited in Liquidation v Kerichand Rupchand, Edgelow G W and Co.

1029-13—Tyabji D and Co, The Advocate-General of Bombay v Benkuvarbai and ors, Madhowjee K and C, Mirza M and M.

372-14—Ardeshir H D and Co, Haji Ebrahim Haji Ismail v Mahomed Haji Ismail, Mans H M and Co.

449-12—Payne and Co, Dady Nasserwanji Dady and ors v Heerji Ardeshir Dady and ors, Patell and Ez, Dastur and Co.

507-14—Khunderao L and M, Khumaji Gujaji and Co a firm v Dayabhai Chotalal and anr, C P D'Cunha.

1180-13—Wadia G and Co, Sakinabai widow v Bai Kazbai widow and ors, Shroff D and D.

371-14—Jehangir M and S, Bachibai widow v Goolam Hoosein Cassam Visram and anr, Pestonji R K and Co, Jehangir S M and H.

579-14—Edgelow G W and Co, Harivallabhdas Bechardas and anr v Manoher Virji and anr, Ardeshir H D and Co, Edgelow G W and Co.

51-93—Mirza M and M, Halimabai and anr v Amiribibi widow and ors, S A Tyabjee, Tyabjee D and Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.
In the Division Court No. 53.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Cause.

897-13—Malvi H M and R, Messrs Gambhirchand Kedarnath a firm v Sonabai widow and anr, Tyabji D and Co, Part Heard, 27-11-14.

Short Causes.

1073-14—Chitnis M and K, Ahmedbhai Vallibhai v Memon Mahomedbhai Haji Hassam, Nadirsha and D.

1200-14—Jamsetji R and D, Dalichand Dhulaji and Co a firm v Mistry Manilal Nanji, Hiralal and Co.

Long Causes.

23-05—Manchershaw & N. Laxmibai widow v. Shriram Anandrao Oze and ors. Chet. M & R F P Pavri.

274-14—Mehta D & L Abdool Kadar Haji Abdulla Haji Oomar Soab and ors v. Rehmatbai widow and anr Little & Co, Mehta D & L.

275-14—Mehta D & L The same v. the same Little and Co. Mehta D and L.

421-14—Vachha & Co. Aimai v. Messrs. A. M. Mehta & Co. a firm Shroff D & D.

664-14—Vachha & Co. the same v. the same Th. D & D Little & Co.

518-13—Mulla and Mulla Abdul Kadar Fatehbhoy v. Bai Kaleumbibi Tyabji D & Co.

395-14—Malvi H M and R, Kasturchand Sadasukh v Thakar Haridas Bhugwandas and anr, Payne and Co.

804-13—S A Tyabji Mangesh Sabharam Pilgaokar v Sakharam Appaji Mannegaokar v Sakharam Appaji Mannekar and ors, Chit M and K, Sabnis and G.

832-13—Ardeshir H D and Co, Doongersey Surjey v Vassanji Doongersey and anr, Nadirsha and D.

797-14—Bicknell M R and Co, Bansidhar Gopaldas a firm v Lakhmidas Ladha and anr, Madh K and C, Mirza M and M.

384-14—Bicknell M R and Co, Gordhandas Mowji Thacker v Morarji Velji, Mans H M and Co.

707-14—Motichand and D, Datoo Marooti v Eknath Shivram, Manecklal and Co.

571-10—In person, Amrit Moreshwar Pardhy v The Shri Buldeo Mills Ltd, Tyabjee D and Co.

663-13—Manecklal and Co, Bai Diwali widow v Naran Coorji and anr, Jeh S M and H.

664-13—Manecklal and Co, Bai Diwali widow v Rajaram Bapuji and anr, Jeh S M and H.

56-14—Edgelow G W and Co, Messrs Sorabji Shapurji and Co a firm v The Alliance Cotton Mafg Co Ld and anr, Daph F and D.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.
In the Division Court No. 43.
Summary Suits for dismissal (in Chambers).

1193-14—Sm B and Co, The Hongkong and Shanghai Bank and Corporation v Karim Ayub and Co a firm.

1194-14—Sm B and Co, The Hongkong and Shanghai Bank and Corporation v Mahomedally Abdually Rajkotwalla.

Summary suit for disposal (in Chambers).

1243-14—Dubash and Co, Deosi Mikamar a firm v Makundnath Karshamanath Khote.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

363-13—Daph F and D, Vithaldas Kalianji Kapadia v Kaliandas Gopaldas and anr, Motichand and D, Manecklal and Co, Part heard.

For hearing on exceptions to Comr's report.
Long Causes.

250-14—The B B and C I Ry Co v Samalbhai Nathoobhai a firm and ors, Bhaishanker K and G, Captain and V, Between the Defts.

599-13—Unwalla P and P, Govind Budhaji v Laxman Sakroji, Shroff D and D.

678-11—Judah and S, Mahadev Babaji Rane and ors v Vasudeo Nilkant Agte and anr, Subnis and G, Mulji and Th.

O. S. 939-14—Craigie B & C Rustomji Byramji Jeejibhoy and ors. v. Rustomji and Co. Craigie B & C.

748-14—Purnanand & Co. Mithibai widow and anr v. Nursi Virji Mehta Vachha & Co.

87-14—Edgelow G W & Co. Yamnabai widow v. Mangesh Balkrishna Rao and anr Bicknell M R & Co.

616-14—Jehangir M and S. Yesha alias Ganpat Dharmaji v. Jamnabai widow and ors. Unwalla P & P, D J Mantri.

637-14—Dastur and Co. Jamnabai widow v. Arjun Khimji and anr Tyabjee D & Co.

554-14—Amin and D Allimahomed Jaffer v. Abdulla Jaffer Edgelow G W & Co.

O. S. 1006-14—Daphtary F & D Vasonji Damodar Bengali v. Dwarkadas Shamji and ors. Kanga and S, Madhowji K & Ch. Bhaishankar K & G, Payne & Co., Crawford B & Co., Chitnis M and K. Partly heard on 21-11-14.

566-14—In person Fakir Mahomed Peer Mahomed v. Abdul Kadur Haji Esmail Gulmahomed and ors. Matu J & M. Jam R & D.

401-11—Little & Co. The Indian Specie Bank Ld. in Liquidation v. Syed Sardar Ali Khan and ors. Captain and V Mirza M & M Part Heard 1-9-13.

402-11—Little & Co. the same v. Syed Sardar Ali Khan Captain and V.

820-14—Soonderdas & Co. Ratansi Premji and anr v. Harsi Hemraj Kanga & S.

77-14—Mirza M & M Rattonbai widow v. Hassanali Adamji and anr. Patell & Ez. Bhimji & Co.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

November 28.

Dumra	Andreason	Ahadan Nov. 17
Linga	Cutbush	Karachi „ 26
Montebello Nov. 29	Montgomery	Hull Oct 28
Steinbergen	De Young	Calcutta Nov. 17
Islamic	Watson	Aden

DEPARTURES.

November 28.

Kaisar-i-Hind	Bennett	London
Trecarrell	Lowar	Middlesborough
Queen Amelie	McKay	Rangoon
Westfield	T. Rees	Garston
Kalibia	Stewart	Bangkok

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer	Persia	for London.

S. S. Kaiser-i-Hind:—The P. & O. Company's steamer Kaiser-i-Hind, 5,989 tons, Captain C. D. Bennett sailed on Saturday for London, with the Mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Trecarrell:—The steamer Trecarrel, 2,479 tons, Captain Lowar, sailed on Saturday for Middlesborough with a general cargo.

S. S. Queen Amelie:The steamer Queen Amelie 2,782 tons, Captain R. MacKay, sailed on Saturday for Rangoon with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Westfield:—The steamer Westfield, 2,165 tons, Captain T. Rees, sailed on Saturday for Port Garston with a general cargo.

S. S. Kalibia:—The steamer Kalibia, 3,149 tons Captain J. Shewart, sailed yesterday for Bangkok, with ballast.

S. S. Dumra:—The steamer Dumra, 762 tons, Captain A. T. Andreason, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Abadan, which port she left on Nov. 17 with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Linga:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Linga 951 tons, Captain N. M. Cutbush arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi which port she left on Nov. 26 with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Montelullo:—The steamer Montelullo, 2,770 tons, Captain H. Montgomery arrived in harbour on Saturday from Hull which port she left on Oct. 28 with a general cargo.

S. S. Steinbergen:—The steamer Steinbergen, 2,456 tons, Captain W. H. De Young arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta which port she left on Nov. 17 with coal.

S. S. Islami:—The steamer Islami, 1,604 tons, Captain A. B. Watson, which left Bombay on the 25th put back for port on the 26th on account of her boilers giving trouble.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Sunday, November 29th. 1914.

Benguela	Owen	W. & A. G. & Co
Earl of Douglas	Rean	T. Morrison & Co.
Hindoo	Pearson	J. Finlay & Co
Capri	Polluets	E. Baldonino
Vica	Commach	M. M. & Co
Sardar	Ookerji	P. G. S. N. Co.
Umzumbi	Robertson	W. & A. G. & Co
H. W. P. D.		
Saraswati	Mohu	B. & S. N. Co
Bahadurl	Mahomed	B. & S. N. Co
Sabarmati	Sabridin	Bo. S. N. Co
H W V D,		
Linga 951	Cutbush	M. M. & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Alavi	Richardson	T. M & Co
City of Florence	Boyek	K. N & Co.
Lindenfels	Nickle	W. & A. G. & Co
Rinaldo	Gordon	J. Finlay & Co
Clan Macpherson	Shapland	J. Finlay & Co
Palitana	Kinnipple	M. M. & Co
Persia	Hall	P. & O. Co.
Queen Maud	Howes	J. Mackintosh & Co.
Scindia	Kelso	W. & A. G. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Cape Antebes	Lochead	J. Macklntash & Co
Caithness	Ridland	W. & A. G. & Co.
Dumra	Andreason	
Inverness	Venus	A. Yule & Co
Islami	Watson	
Lockeley Hall	Gardner	K. N. & Co
Lawoe	Smith	Khandwani & Co
Nankin	Manley	P. & O. Co.
Meteor	Remmersen	W. & A. G. & Co.
Malay Maru	Sukawa	O. S. K. Co.
Flor di Diu	Aboo	Purshotum & Co.
Stephanotis	Robinson	A Yule & Co.
Kinross	Tribilcock	T. M. & Co.
Montelullo	Montgomery	
Steinbergen	De Young	
Yorkmoor	Greas	W. & A. G. & Co

EXPORTS.

Nov. 29.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Scindia (s) 1,980 cwts. jawaree 2,000 cwts. cotton seed, Ralli Bros.

FOR LONDON.

Lindenfels (s) 18 cwts. icing glass, E. Mohomed; 8,008 cwts. linseed, E. D. Sassoon & Co.; 12 bundles cowhides, Allen Bros.

FOR MIDDLESBRO.

Lindenfels (s) 1,050 tons manganese ore, James Finlay & Co.

FOR HULL.

Hindoo (s) 3,000 cwts. castorseed 4,004 cwts. linseed, E. D. Sassoon & Co.

Rinaldo (s) 4,004 cwts. linseed, E. D. Sassoon & Co.

FOR GENOA.

Banguela (s) 640 cwts. castorseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Banguela (s) 3,000 casks goat skins, E. N. Stein.

FOR NEW YORK.

Banguela (s) 800 cwts. hornmeal, Croft Mody & Co.; 6,000 cwts. castorseed, K. Dewchand & Co.; 574 cwts. cashewnuts, R. Jivandas & Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Malay Maru (s) 600 bales cotton, Breul & Co.; 300 bales cotton, H. Nensey & Co.

FOR KOBE.

Malay Maru (s) 1,000 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha; 1,100 bales cotton, Tata Sons & Co.; 300 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.; 500 bales cotton, G. Dossa & Co.; 1,400 bales cotton H. Nensey & Co.; 359 bales cotton, J. A. Begbie & Co.

Nankin (s) 500 bales cotton, N. M. Kaisha; 1,000 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 100 bales cotton, J. Finlay & Co.; 600 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Nankin (s) 300 bales cotton, Tata Sons & Co.; 300 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

S. S. Malay Maru from Kobe, Agents—N. Y. Kaisha 21 cases silk, 89 cases silk yarn, 42 cases cotton yarn, 75 cases 25 bales cotton goods, 20 cases camphor powder, 419 cases refined camphor, 300 cases cassia, 70 casks sulphate of copper, 215 cases glass bottles, 18 cases glass bead, 202 cases glass chimney, 23 bags coffee, 150 bags pearl tapioca, 1,197 bags sago, 17 bags mace, 219 bundles rattans, 90 rolls mattings, 302 cases beer, 5 packages perfumery, 50 packages tea, 125 boxes preserves, 30 bales staranised, 50 bundles dry ginger, 13 cases 7 packages soap, 262 bundles copper sheets.

S. S. Dumra from Bushire Agents—M. M. & Co. 69 bundles 1 box specie, 2 tins gold coins, 1 tin pearls, 178 bags kernels, 4,908 bags 105 cases 559 bundles, 26 boxes dates, 58 bags figs, 133 bags pistas, 374 bags almonds, 831 bags raisins, 3 bags w. nuts, 23 bags sajira, 2 bundles skins, 7 jottas attari, 24 bags gum, 30 cases assafotida, 28 bundles rosebuds, 61 carboys rosewater, 102 packages pomegranates, 2 numbers empty gas cylinders.

Bladder inflammation as well, is cured by Methyloids, the internal antiseptic capsule treatment. They are easy to take and cure quickly without inconvenience. 180—A4

BRAVE QUEEN OF THE BELGIANS.

A MOVING SABBATH SCENE IN THE DUNES.

Mr. H. Cozens-Hardy, the special correspondent of the "Daily News," writes from Paris under date November 3:—

According to the Furnes correspondent of the "Journal," the King and Queen of the Belgians are still with their army at the front. Only once during the last tragic months has the Queen left the King's side, and that was when she hurried over to Dover with the Royal children.

Asked why her Majesty returned after an absence of but a few days, the King's secretary said: "The Queen made the King promise to recall her if the situation became really disturbing for Belgium."

At Ostend, after the King and his staff had departed, the Qu en stayed on and did not leave till one hour before the first German cyclists entered the town. Since then their Majesties have been staying in a little villa midway wetween the trenches and the French frontier. So long as a corner of Belgium remains which has not been desolated by German shrapnel, there they mean to stay.

On Sunday, All Saints' Day, in a little church on the dunes the faithful villagers attended early Mass. Out of the Royal villa came two people on foot—one in the uniform of a Belgian General and the other a slender lady in a tailor-made blue serge suit and the simplest of blue hats with a big white bow at the side. It was the King and Queen. An officer followed them. They walked slowly, without speaking, to the church porch. At that moment a biplane at a great altitude was above them. The King took out his field glasses, and in a moment he said, "It's French."

They entered the church. The Queen dipped two fingers in the Holy water, stretched them in a gracious gesture to the King, who touched them. Then with complete simplicity they both made the sign of the Cross and took seats in the nave which was full of officers, women, and children.

They stayed through the celebration, and as they left in the crowd a young girl recognised them, and cried, "Vive le Roi! Vive la Reine! Vive la Belgique!" and everybody followed suit. The King saluted, and both seemed profoundly moved. The Belgian people scattered throughout Europe are not likely to forget an incident of the sort—in such surroundings, on such a day.

CLEARANCE SALE.

1st to 15th DECEMBER 1914.

12 noon to 7

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Unveiling of Memorial Tablet to the late Lieut. H. R. Bowers, of the Scott Antarctic Expedition, by H. E. the Governor, St. Thomas' Cathedral, 6-30 p.m.

Municipal Standing Committee Meeting, 3-40 p.m.

Bombay Presidency Chess Tournament, "B" Class, Bombay Chess Club Room, 8-10 a.m. and 5-30 to 10-30 p.m. (S. T.)

Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6-30.

America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, and 10 to 11-15.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Rd., 7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15, 10-30 to 12.

Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 5-15 to 6-45, 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Cadell, Commanding

November, 30.

904. Clothing.—The Clothing Stores will be open for issue of clothing, &c., on Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays only until further orders.

905. Enrolments.—The undernamed having been enrolled are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "D" Company:—
No. 8258 Volunteer R. W. Depenning.
No. 8259 Volunteer C. R. Bradshaw.
No. 8260 Volunteer C. E. Swyny.

(Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY, Captain,
Adjutant, Bombay Vol. Rifles.

BAND AT THE PRINCESS MARY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Railway Volunteers will play a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6 p.m. this evening.

SIND BRANCH.

The Hon. Mr. Jehangir Kothari, Hon. Secretary and Treasurer of the Sind Branch of the Imperial Indian War Fund wires:—
The ninth instalment of Rs. 35,000 was remitted to Sir James Begbie yesterday. The total amounts sent in ten weeks is Rs. 3,10,000.

MOSLEM LOYALTY.

Resolutions, etc., expressing loyalty to the British Government and condemning the attitude of Turkey have been received from Muhammadans of Dhulia, Muhammadans of Miraj, Muhammadans of Sukkur, Muhammadans of Karachi, and Muhammadans of Ramdurg.

THE AMBULANCE TRAMCARS.

It is not yet known when the next batch of wounded or invalided soldiers will arrive in Bombay, but the preparations for receiving them are being completed. A tram line is being pushed right into Alexandra Docks so that the two ambulance tramcars may be run practically up to the ships and the wounded transferred to them.

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

One attack and one death from plague were registered in Bombay during the 24 hours ended on 6 a.m., on Saturday, the attacks being reported from Middle and Lower Colaba. There were no cases of either small-pox or cholera. The total mortality on Friday was 50, as compared with 86 of the corresponding day of 1913 and 88 of 1912. The total number of rats caught by the municipal rat-catchers during the day was 2,197, none of which were found to be plague-stricken.

THE MOHORRUM FESTIVAL.

The Katal-ki-Rat or the ninth night of the Mohorrum passed off peacefully on Saturday night. Owing to the regulations now in force no tabuts were constructed and consequently there was no procession. The mejlisses, however, were held in larger numbers and were more largely attended than on any of the previous nights. Similarly the ninth day of the Mohorrum with which the whole of the Mohorrum festival ends passed off peacefully on Sunday. Nothing unusual happened during the nine days and the police arrangements left nothing to be desired.

STERLING BILLS ON LONDON.

The following is the result of the allotment of Sterling Bills and Telegraphic Transfers on the Secretary of State for India in London for £1,000,000 offered for sale on Thursday, the 26th November 1914, at 15 29/32d. and 15 27/32d. the rupee, respectively.

		Calcutta £	Bombay £	Madras £	Total £
Total amount of tenders received	Bills 120			..	560,000
	Telegraphic Transfers..	..	..	..	..
				Total	560,000
Total amount accepted.	Bills .. 120	000			560.000
	Telegraphic Transfers..	..	..	..	..
				Total	560,000

FATALITIES AT THE DOCKS.

Mr. H. P. T. Lattey, Acting Coroner, held an inquest at the Morgue, on Saturday, touching the death of a Hindu labourer, named Atmaram Gopal, aged about sixteen years. On Friday afternoon the deceased was hauling up a load in a crane at the Docks, when he was caught between the platform of the crane and the upper floor. He was working the crane alone, as he used to do sometimes. A verdict of death from injuries, received owing to the deceased having wrongly used a Port Trust crane, was recorded.

Mr. Lattey also held an inquest on view of the body of a dock labourer, named Malhari Sadu, aged about 40 years. The evidence showed that the deceased, with several other labourers, was loading bags of flour in a steamer in the Docks on Friday, when the sling rope broke and a load of fifteen bags fell, burying the deceased underneath. The other labourers luckily got out of the way. When removed from under the bags, the deceased was dead. Sub-Inspector Dadaram, of the Dock Police, said the proper load for a crane was twelve bags weighing one ton, while fifteen bags were too many. The jury returned a verdict of death due to injuries caused by a load in the docks breaking the tackle and falling on the deceased, and that no one was to blame.

A BENEFIT PERFORMANCE.

A benefit performance of the Marathi play "Manapman" will be given by the Royal Amateurs in aid of the war fund on the 10th December, in Baliwalla's Grand Theatre. Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon have graciously consented to attend the performance.

THE LONDON SCOTTISH.

Topical War Service.

The second battalion of this gallant regiment to go to the front. Captan G. N. Ford (in command Lieut. Syer marching at the head of the Company.

THE POLICE IN SIND.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—The Bombay Government has instituted an enquiry into the operation of the provisions of Chapter VIII of the Code of Criminal Procedure, under which habitual offenders against property are asked to furnish security and in default of security, are sent to jail. It has been shown by the Hon. Mr. Bhurgri, in a note which he has sent up to Government, that these preventive sections are greatly abused in Sind, where the police is much less efficient and scrupulous than in the Presidency. An attempt is now being made to disprove Mr. Bhurgri's contention. Unfortunately for Mr. Bhurgri's critics the Police reports themselves, tell a most damning tale of the use that is being made, in Sind, of the provisions of this chapter.

Now, it is well-known, that the magistrates in Sind, for reasons into which I need not enter, find it in their interests to work in harmony with the police *at all costs*, and being the direct subordinates of an executive officer, they cannot sometimes decide cases with a sole view to their merits but may rightly or wrongly be influenced by what is called "administrative expediency" whatever that may be. There is therefore in the magistrates of Sind, a tendency either to convict persons brought by the police, unless the evidence is *absolutely and potently* inadequate, or if they wish to act in accordance with the dictates of their conscience and still not to displease the police, they commit the cases to the Sessions Court in order to avoid all responsibility. It is further a matter of common knowledge and very great regret that, even hearsay evidence and the most indefinite allegations by witnesses, unsupported by a personal knowledge of any offences committed by the persons accused under these preventive sections of the Criminal Procedure Code, are, in practice, deemed sufficient to entitle a magistrate to convict a man as a bad character.

Remembering, therefore, the convicting tendencies of the magistrates of Sind in the cases brought up by the police and the vague and unsatisfactory and hence easily obtainable evidence required for conviction, we are very much surprised at the very low proportion of convictions secured in Sind in these *badmashi* cases. A comparison of the figures for the various divisions of the Presidency will prove conclusively how very unsatisfactory the operation of section 110 of the Criminal Procedure Code, is [redacted]. I do not quote the figures of one year only for that would not be fair, but shall give averages based on the figures of 6 years, ending with 1913, the report of which year is the latest published being issued to the public only a few days ago:—

Average of figures for 1908-1913.		
Northern Division ...	1,280*	84.4‡
Central Division	687*	71.1‡
Southern Division ...	1,027*	69.4‡
Sind	1,620*	56.5‡

*Average number of persons accused per year.

‡Average ratio of persons asked to give security to persons accused.

Thus out of every 100 cases of badmashi as many as 44 are, inspite of the weak Sind magistracy and the low standard of evidence to be adduced, allowed to be discharged. Can anything be more eloquent? While the Sind percentage of convictions in such cases has in some years been as low as 49.1 and never higher than 65, the sister divisions of the Presidency, while never showing a percentage lower than 54.8, have shown a percentage as high as 93. Does anything require less comment. How low the real percentage of convictions in these *badmashi* cases would be, if the Sind magistrates were stronger and the standard of evidence necessary for conviction were not lower than it ought to be, I leave it to your readers to imagine. There are also certain other forces and influences but for which Sind figures would be still lower than they are, and would tell a still more lamentable tale, but thanks to the police, those forces are operating to enable the police to show the tolerably fair record it now shows. I need not detail those forces and influences. They are commonly known in Sind and best of all to the witnesses who give evidence in some of these *badmashi* cases.

LEX.

CASUALTY LISTS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Nov. 26.

The following casualtlies are announced—

KILLED.

Captain E. Broun, Yorks.
Major Dixon, Sixteenth Lancers.
Second-Lieut. McAuliffe, Camerons.
Second-Lieut. Studdey, Yorks.
Second-Lieut. Ward Bucks Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut. J. R. Smyth, Royal Irish.
Captain Campbell, South Staffs.
Second-Lieut. Windespear, Connaughts.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut. J. W. Brown, Artillery.
Lieut. A. C. Thomas, West Surreys.
Lieut. R. I. Davidson, Manchesters.
Major E. B. Steel, Medicals.

LONDON, Nov. 28.

Following casualties are announced:—

WOUNDED.

Captain C. Daubeny, Essex Regiment.
Lieut. F. Moutray, Inniskillings.
Captain G. F. Perkins, Hampshires.
Lieut. R. Sherbrooke, Sherwoods.
Captain Sir J. Eardley-Wilmot, Rifle Brigade.
Lieut. Poole, 11th Hussars.
Lieut. Larder, Devons.
Second-Lieut. J. Burrows, West Kents.
Second-Lieut. H. Davies, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. W. Dixon, Bedfords.
Second-Lieut. P. Duguid, Gordons.
Second-Lieut. J. Pendlebury, East Lancs.
Second-Lieut. J. Pringle, Camerons.
Second-Lieut. L. Sykes, West Ridings.
Second-Lieut. M. Thwaites, Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut. F. Whittemore, Bedfords.

WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Second-Lieut. H. Willoughby, South Staffs.

MISSING.

Captain J. H. Disney, Essex Regiment.
Second-Lieut. G. E. Parker, South Staffs.
Second-Lieut. Prynne, Duke of Cornwalls.
Captain H. G. Robertson, Medicals.
Second-Lieut. A. M. Evans, Welsh Fusiliers.

WOUNDED.

Captain Crewe-Read, South Wales Borderers.
Lieut. F. Foott, Connaughts.
Second-Lieut. Kuhn, Bedfords.
Lieut. G. White, West Surreys.

WOUNDED AND PRISONERS.

Captain Furnell, Royal Irish.
Captain Knox, Royal Irish.
Second-Lieut. Smyth, Royal Irish.

MISSING.

Captain A. E. Parker, Black Watch.
Second-Lieut. Henderson, West Ridings.
Second-Lieut. Riley, South Staffs.
Second-Lieut. Robertson, Black Watch.

PRISONER.

Lieut. J. Jackson, Medicals.

UNOFFICIALLY REPORTED

PRISONER.

Lieut. Honourable G. Bingham, Welsh Fusiliers.

LONDON, Nov. 27.

The following casualties are announced:—

WOUNDED.

Major C. W. Crichton, Tenth Hussars.
Captain H. Hughes-Hallett, North Staffs.
Major B. E. Leighton, First Dragoons.
Lieut. L. Sandison, Scottish Borderers.
Major B. Van De Weyer, Scots Guards.
Captain Hanley, Inniskillings.
Lieut. Aston, Highland Light Infantry.
Lieut. Sleigh, Liverpools.
Lieut. A. F. Smith, Coldstreams.
Second-Lieut. Cleaver, Twentieth Hussars.

MISSING.

Captain Lord A. Hamilton, Irish Guards.
Lieut. Stafford King-Harman, Irish Guards.
Captain Gibson, South Lancs.
Second-Lieut. Meredith, Liverpools.
The following are unofficial reports:—

WOUNDED AND PRISONERS.

Lieut. Ansted, Wilts.
Second-Lieut. C. H. Barnes, Wilts.
Major R. A. Birley, Artillery.
Captain M. Sandeman, Argyll and Sutherlands.
Lieut. H. E. Talbot, Eleventh Hussars.

PRISONERS.

Major E. Abadie, Ninth Lancers.
Lieut. G. V. Gough, Rifle Corps.
Captain A. Le Gallois, Scots Fusiliers.
Major Spedding, Irish Rifles.
Captain Butterworth, Cheshires.
Lieut. Falkner, Fourth Hussars.
Second-Lieut. Oldfield, Wilts.

The following casualties occurred in October and early November and have higherto not been published:—

WOUNDED.

Captain F. D. Harrison, Leicesters.
Captain Oppenheim, Welsh Regiment.
Lieut. Ward, Veterinary Corps.
Lieut. W. Williams, Yorks Light Infantry.
Lieut. Wingfield, Oxford and Bucks Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut. Griffin, Gordons.
Second-Lieut. Hatton, Twentieth Hussars.
Second-Lieut. Hill, Third Hussars.
Second-Lieut. Liddell, Rifle Corps.
Second-Lieut. Phillips, West Ridings.
Second-Lieut. Phillpot, Northants.
Second-Lieut. Pipe, East Yorks.
Second-Lieut. Sharp, Fourth Dragoon Guards.
Second-Lieut. Sleigh, South Lancs.

WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Second-Lieut. Gorst, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. Orbell, Royal Fusiliers.

WOUNDED.

Lieut. the Honourable E. A. Fitzroy, member of Parliament, First Life Guards and Actor.
Second-Lieut. Robert Loraine, Royal Flying Corps.

LONDON, Nov. 29.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Second Lieut W. Crossman, Rifle Corps.
Lieut J. Gilkison, Argyll and Sutherlands.
Lieut E. Quicke, Devons.
Captain H. Symons, Yorkshire Light Infantry.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Lieut M. Bennison, East Surveys.
Lieut C. J. Paterson, South Wales Borderers.
Captain C. H. Thomas, South Staffs.

LONDON, Nov. 29.

The following casualties are announced:—

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut. E. Compton, 2nd Dragoons.
Capt. R. N. Phillips, Welsh Fusiliers.
Lieuts. Luveling and Knott, Berkshires.

WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Second-Lieut. Errington, Yorks, Light Infantry.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut. Balshaw, Manchesters.
Second Lieut. Greenhalgh, Officers Training Corps.
Capt. P. Moubray, Black Watch.
The following are unofficial reports.

KILLED.

Capt. I. MacDougall, Grenadiers.

WOUNDED.

Capt. G. B. Ward, South Wales Borderers.

WOUNDED AND PRISONERS.

Second-Lieut. R. Middleditch, Yorkshires.
Capt. E. Skaife, Welsh Fusiliers.

PRISONERS.

Capt. F. Span, Duke of Cornwalls.
Capt. A. M. Rose, Medicals.

WAR EXPENDITURE.

The Exchequer returns for the period from April 1 to Saturday Oct. 31 show that the receipts were £91,520,535 and the expenditure £184,981,511. In the corresponding week of last year the figures were:—Receipts £95,188,772, expenditure £105,891,732. The expenditure during the week on all the national services,—the war included,—was £10,370,000, which compares with £8,310,000 in the preceding week and amounts ranging from £7,261,000 to £20,300,000 in other weeks since the war began. The increase in the total expenditure since the 1st of April, as compared with last year, is about £79,000,000.,

Mr. E. H. Bray of Messrs. Gillanders Arbuthnot and Co. has been elected by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce as member of the Bengal Legislative Council.

THE GROTESQUES.

ENJOYABLE ENTERTAINMENT AT THE EXCELSIOR.

A VIVIFYING TONIC.

Mr. Bandmann's "Grotesques" received a flattering reception on their opening night at the Excelsion Theatre last Saturday, and judging by the enthusiasm and riotous laughter with which the large audience hailed number after number of the generous budget of oddities, comprised of no less than seventeen interludes and sketches, it may be assumed this clever little band of mirthmakers more than maintained the big reputation that had preceded them. The delightful medley of high class fooling is beyond the scope of serious criticism, suffice it to say, that, after the first three rather feeble items had been disposed of,—introduced with admirable finesse to intensify the excellence of what followed,—there was not a dull moment in the programme. Where all were so good it would be unfair to draw any particular distinction, but possibly a special note in support of Miss Irene Greville's accomplished, versatile burlesque character studies will be excused. This lady's child impersonations brought down the house, and later on her clever rendering of Lady Ima Singer and the Vicar's Wife in the Village Concert sketch, were most effective expositions of her art, immensely appreciated. But why go "roller skating" Miss Irene? This was a mediocrity far away beneath your capabilities. Mr. Fred Winn's whimsical personality was the life and soul of the whole performance, and his amusing, inoffensive caricature of the sedulous, workaday village vicar, directing the affairs of the concert, was perhaps the *bonne bouche* of the evening. Mr. Wenn with advantage might have had a little fun out of Mr. Bandmann's standard programme, by introducing it into the Village Concert's repertoire of laughable absurdities. This voluminous pamphlet with irritating emphasis endeavours to shed light on every conceivable form of attraction save the one it is particularly expected to explain,—the performance. This is carefully embedded in small type with considerable ingenuity. Mr. Ewart Scott's impersonations were cleverly given and very laughable, particularly in the "Round of Golf" in which he participated with Mr. Fred Winn. The exploits of "Archibald" were recounted with considerable verve by Mr. Scott, but the study itself is a terrible chestnut, and would have shown up to greater advantage as a turn with the beach minstrels. There can be no two points of the Musical Impressions by the Company being "grotesque" and it was hardly necessary to specially label the fact: the Indian interpretation was received with simply a riot of laughter, the idea of the graceful shuffling of the demure nautch girl being superseded by a cyclone of acrobatic high-kicks proving too much altogether even for an audience already tuned up to expect nothing but the most outrageous extravaganza. The entertainment on the whole was exceptionally good and all in want of a vivifying tonic to brace up the system during these depressing days could not do better than pay the "Grotesques" a visit during the week, for their stay in our midst is only to be a brief one.

OLUNTEERDUTY AT THANA BRIDGE

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—Will you kindly excuse, this encroachment on your valuable time and space, and permit me, through the columns of your paper, to touch upon the above question, which appeared in your issue of 25th.

In reply I would like to state:—

That the only clasps a soldier gets is "fighting clasps," and I think that if "volunteer" will take our motto "duty first" and left the question of medals and clasps alone for the present, and think more of "Duty" the Government will undoubtedly see to the rewards at the proper time.

He goes on to say that if this was done, it would, beyond all doubt, be the means of raising a very large body of Volunteers in India.

Well, if this is the only means of getting Volunteers (as we are all Volunteers), then all I have to say is, "Contempt for such men." Further comments on this subject will be welcome.—Yours, etc.,

TOMMY ATKINS.

THE LOYALTY.

SAILS FOR ALEXANDRIA.

The hospital ship Loyalty left Bombay for Alexandria yesterday afternoon in charge of Major J. W. Watson and Major J. R. J. Tyrell, Major Kerr not proceeding owing to ill-health.

Before the Loyalty left the harbour, she was inspected by his Excellency the Governor and Lady Willingdon. Their Excellencies' visit was entirely a private function and they remained on board until the ship went out of the docks.

At noon a private visit to this ship was also paid by his Highness the Maharaja Scindhia of Gwalior, who had arrived from his capital by a special train in the morning. His Highness was accompanied by Sir Shapurji B. Broacha and Lieut.-Col. Haksar, Private Secretary. He spent about two hours in inspecting the steamer and was thoroughly satisfied with all the arrangements.

The Loyalty will return to Bombay with the wounded from Alexandria.

The Government haas given a non-recurring grant to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, Ootscamund, of Rs. 5,000 for repairs and equipment and sanctioned an annual grant equal in amount to the voluntary subscriptions in lieu of the existing payment of a 50 per cent. grant on voluntary subscrip-

THE PARSI CONCERT.

A SUCCESSFUL ENTERTAINMENT.

The Empire Theatre was packed from ceiling to floor, on Saturday afternoon, by an enthusiastic audience who had assembled to listen to the musical treat provided by the Parsi musical talent of Bombay. Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon were among those present, and the hearty applause tendered by their Excellencies to the various executants, testified to how thoroughly they enjoyed the entertainment. The orchestra, under the capable direction of Mr. Jehangir A. Khodaijee, was better than ever, and it was surprising to note what a splendid harmonious volume of sound the thirty performers produced without the support of brass or reed instruments. "Under Freedom's Flag" was given as the overture with great spirit, precision and effect. The mandoline band which performed later in the proceedings gave such an excellent rendering of "La Marseeillaise," it had to respond to an irresistible encore, though demands of this kind were rigorously prohibited by programme statute. Some Hindustani songs were rendered with great vocal ability and pathos by Mrs. Kaikhoshru Patel, Miss Shirin Lallee and Miss Shirin P. Mullaferoze, and a keenly descriminating audience ruled they were splendid by the abundant and hearty applause which the respective vocalists in turn received. In Miss Freny Pudumjee's rendering of Gounod's waltz song from "Romeo et Juliette," the subdued trills and delicate cadenzas were most artistically executed. Miss Bapai P. Kapadia is an old friend and her violin playing is too well known to all Bombay musicians without the necessity of a special reference on this occasion, suffice it to say the gifted lady gave her customary finished interpetration of a scherzo campricciso by David in D. Major, and whether it was double-stopping, lighting staccato passages, or the delicate flute note impressions, it was all the same, Miss Kapadia accomplished the intricacies with the ease and elegance of finished artiste; the long drawn deep resonant legato movement on the fourth string being most effective on this occasion. Space will not permit of a more lengthy review, but we cannot close without a special need of praise to the trio of gallant Parsi pipers who so effectively skirled a most inspiriting pibroch on the bag-pipes, and that, be it remembered, without the aid of the fortifying kilt to see them through with it.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY CHESS TOURNAMENT.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS.

This tournament which is being played under the auspices of the Bombay Chess Club Commenced on Saturday, the 21st November, the result of the games played up to last Saturday being as follows:—

H. E. Bamji won 6.	A. N. Mowradwala 3½.
Dr. Bharucha 2½.	Dr. Mehta 3½.
J. M. Cursetji 4.	A Ower 1.
G. H. Dalal 5.	S. P. Pavri 6.
N. J. Dadyseth 3.	B. D. Ratnagar 2½.
G. K. Gadgil 1.	D. Shu.
D. B. Joglekar 3.	A. G. Sathaye 2½.
S. B. Joshi 2.	J. C. Tarapore 3.
B. K. Karmarsker 8.	M. S. Tarapore 2.
A. N. Gadre 12½.	J. K. Tarapore 1.
R. D. Kurve 4½.	D. H. Wadia 3.
D. S. Mandlik 4.	D. J. Variawa 5.

MUNICIPAL CONSTITUTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It is but natural that municipal affairs should attract little attention while the war is freely raging. Indeed, one is disinclined to discuss them. But at the present moment a Committee of the Corporation is considering certain changes in the Constitution of the Corporation, and it is desirable that the public should express their views in order to mould the opinions of the Councillors. My own proposals are that the nomination by the Government, and the election by Justices and Fellows should cease. The graduates should form a separate electorate and householders paying a rent of Rs. 30 per mensem should be enfranchised.

It is time that the Corporation should be emancipated from the control of the Commissioner exercised indirectly through the nominees of Government. It is an open secret that they are in reality the nominees of the Commissioner. This is control without responsibility, and stands self-condemned. It has created much discontent and will soon cause a terrific explosion.

The election by the Bench of Justices is a survival of the old regime, and its *raison d'etre* is difficult to discover in these days of enlightenment in Bombay. These two bodies must make room for extending the franchise to the real ratepayers.

I should like to ascertain whether the graduates would welcome a separate electorate or prefer to vote with the ratepayers as they do at present. There are 10,676 voters on the electoral roll of whom only 1,510 are graduates. Of these 751 are Hindus, 594 Parsis, 62 Portuguese, 39 Europeans, 38 Mahomedans and 16 Jews. They are very unevenly distributed in the various wards of the city. They are strong in Girgaum being 727 out of 2,492. In Bhuleshwar they number 366 out of 2,734. In the Fort Ward they total 191 against 1,564. In Byculla 125 out of 1,606. In the other wards their number is negligible. Except in Girgaum and Bhuleshwar they are swamped by the others, and the most intelligent vote is practically lost. It appears to me that their status and influence would be improved if they were empowered to elect five Councillors and excluded from the ratepayers' election. But there is a difference of opinion among Councillors and it would be well if the graduates would ventilate their views and send representatives to the Corporation. In my next I will deal with the enfranchisement of the true ratepayers.—Yours, etc.,

JOSEPH BAPTISTA.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Monday, November 30, 1914.

A GREAT EXAMPLE.

"The name of the late Mr. Jamsetji N. Tata," says Mr. D. E. Wacha in a foreword to the admirable little biography which he has just published of that great Parsi, "is a household word in India." The greatest figure in commerce and industry that the country has produced, a pioneer of Swadeshi enterprise of an eminently practical character and a very practical kind of philanthropist, it is doubtful whether any Indian of his generation conferred greater benefits on his countrymen either of his own time or in the generations to follow. The whole life and work of J. N. Tata, his character, his energy and enterprise, his unconquerable determination to succeed in whatever he undertook, and, above all, the generous patriotism and far-seeing philanthropy with which he applied the results of his own success to the advancement of his own country, are a lesson which should form part of the education of every young Indian. Yet, though more than ten years have passed since his death, there has been no biographical record of his life and work. Such a volume is understood to be in course of preparation, but it has been so long in materialising that we cannot feel too grateful to Mr. Wacha for the graphic sketch of "The Life and Work of J. N. Tata" which he has now given us, and to the publishers, Messrs Ganesh & Co., of Madras, at whose invitation he undertook this "labour of love," as he, himself, describes it.

As an intimate friend of the late Mr. J. N. Tata, and as one possessing, perhaps, an unrivalled knowledge of the commercial and industrial history of Bombay, in its most intimate details and hidden corners, Mr. Wacha, without labouring his biography with burdensome detail, is able to give us an impressionist sketch of the life and character of an inspiring personality in the true sense of the term. He tells us everything we want to know about the man in broad outlines, but fills in details where detail is essential to a full conception; his appreciation of the lesson of Tata's life and work is full of vigour and colour, and he drives home the lesson that has been left for posterity in language that is forcible without the suspicion of sermonising. The result is an ineffaceable impresssion of the personality of a man who achieved wealth and the power that it brings by "perseverance, patience, sagacity and moral courage," and used them as much for the benefit of others as for himself. The little volume,—which by the way is almost an *edition de luxe* in its binding and general get-up,—is divided into five parts. The Introduction gives us a brief outline of J. N. Tata's life in its general features; the second part deals with his early career, the third with his "meridian of prosperity," the fourth with the "closing years of epoch-making enterprise," and the fifth presents a final appreciation of "one of India's greatest sons."

Mr. Tata, as Mr. Wacha says, was "born with no silver spoon in his mouth." At the same time he started life under fairly comfortable conditions. He had a sound and liberal education,—a fact that Mr. Wacha is careful to emphasise for the benefit of a certain school of critics of education in this country,—and he began his commercial career in his father's office who "was in the possession of a modest fortune and had been trading with China." Very early he was sent to Hongkong to complete his training and later he went to London. It will be seen, therefore, that he had opportunities which do not fall to many young men starting in business. But Tata succeeded and became great because he knew how to use his opportunities, and, if there had had been none he would, perhaps, have made them. Throughout his life, whether in his early days in Hongkong or London or Bombay, or later when he was exploring for a suitable site for a cotton mill and when he was engaged in establishing it, or later still when he was laying the foundations of the two great industrial enterprises which crowned his career, his observation and imagination was always at work, finding in everything upon which he worked at the moment, the suggestion of something greater still to follow. Each new enterprise was a step to another of a more ambitious character. When he came back from London, after the great crisis of the sixties, he had first to put the firm of Tata, which had been badly hit, on its feet, and he was helped to this by the great contracts he was able to undertake for the commissariat of the Abyssinian expedition. Some men would have been content to rest upon that. But Jamsetji Tata was ever seeking fresh fields and so he went into his first cotton mill enterprise, which led to his visit to Manchester, where he made an exhaustive study of the industry, and the establishment of the famous Empress Mills at Nagpur. It is of absorbing interest to read Mr. Wacha's sketch of this part of his career. The energy and courage with which he attacked everything, the thoroughness with which he threw himself into every branch and corner of an enterprise,—the seeking of new markets, the solving of transport problems, the bold fight against the shipping companies,—the insight and foresight with which he worked at everything. He refused to know defeat; when he made a blunder, as in the case of the purchase of the Dharamsi Mill, he set himself to work to retrieve it, and succeeded brilliantly. And he refused to have his own enterprise and progress checked by the trade conservatism of others, as is illustrated in the story of his adoption of the Rabbeth ring spindle which Messrs. Platt Brothers declined to take up. To his pertinacity and his patient attention, in the first instance, we owe the success that has been achieved in growing the better varieties of cotton in India.

Finally, we come to those two gigantic undertakings the Tata Iron and Steel Company and the great scheme, so near fruition, for the harnessing of the waters of the Ghauts,—veritable monuments of his courage and enterprise, showing what an industrial revolution might be accomplished in India if we had half-a-dozen Jamsetji Tatas; and that great benefaction to his country, the Science Research Institute, which it is hoped will now be rescued from the blighting influences that have marred the early stages of its career. What an almost miraculous series of achievements the man has left behind him as an inspiration to succeeding generations! We are glad Mr. Wacha has made this inspiration the theme of his eloquent conclusion to this intensely interesting little biography. "In India," says Mr. Wacha, "on which industrial and intellectual regeneration has but recently dawned, men are apt to be discouraged by the thought that they cannot emulate the strenuous energy and activity of the West by leaps and bounds. Every step towards a realisation of that happy goal is, however, slow. It can only be reached by examples of the perseverance, patience, sagacity and moral courage of men like Mr. Jamsetji N. Tata." And allied with these qualities,—not the least of which and the most often wanting is the last named,—must be the insight and imagination, as well as the vein of altruism, which enabled Jamsetji Tata, not only to build up his own fortune to a dazzling pinnacle, but also to lift his country one step further on the road to its industrial salvation,—the desire to make ambition subserve the common good as well as the individual.

THE ECONOMIC FACTOR.

A fortnight ago our financial correspondent in London remarked in the course of a scathing exposure of Germany's financial and commercial methods, both before and since the war, that the Kaiser's government was "ready for a short war to be supported by blackmail; economically she is faced with a problem upon which she had never calculated." The more one hears of the economic position in Germany, and of the desperate means employed to finance the struggle on which she so rashly engaged, the more clear does it become that the Government of the Kaiser is not in a position to face the long war into which this struggle his developed. Few people in this country realise how terribly Germany is suffering economically at the present time. Organisation may be a great gift, but there has been something radically wrong in the business organisation of Germany. It is well known how the withdrawal of French funds at the time of the Agadir crisis brought Germany to her knees. One can well believe that the Kaiser was telling the truth when he stated at the Guildhall that he saved Europe,—for Europe read Germany!—from war on that occasion. William II was under no illusion as to the position and it is probable that he was rushed into war even on this occasion. The Agadir crisis was followed by financial machinations on the part of Germany that were intended to pile up an adequate war fund of gold. The hoard was inadequate even for the short war with France and Russia that had been anticipated on the present occasion. It is a complicated question to go into in a brief article, but we may state broadly that, while in England the accumulation of gold in the coffers of the Bank of England is all important under most circumstances and may be encouraged by various means, the circumstances are quite different in Germany. The latter country was suffering from over-trading forced by artificial methods, and her traders had secured orders by the giving of heavy credit abroad, while these traders had been bolstered up in their turn by financial institutions at home. As a result the bullion accumulations of the German authorities were not mainly effected by the bringing of more gold into the country, but chiefly by handing the business community paper for the precious metal.

It would take a big book, and many weeks of hard work, to give even an adequate outline of the history of German trading and finance during the past few years, but we may give briefly some idea of the hopeless mess into which the failure of Germany's plot is leading her. Most of the innumerable banking institutions in Germany have been finance houses in the promoting sense of the word. That banks should assist traders more than our own joint stock institutions do is certain. But Germany went too far; indeed, her finance institutions have been reckless. Nearly all her trading concerns have been in the form of companies; these have, in the first place, been financed by the banks, which have taken up the scrip,—bearer shares,—and peddled it out to the public afterwards. When the war came the position was far from strong. But if the Germans understand anything, they understand "bluff." Gambling on a "walk over" in this war, they felt the importance of a brave show. When nervous clients ran to the banks, they were paid in gold. This looked well, but it cleared the market of the metal. Then a law was passed by which the Reichs Bank could issue notes to any amount, not considering the question of gold reserves. Not satisfied with this finance,—worthy of an old South American republic,—the Government formed a State Loan Bank to issue *paper* money against shares and merchandise. Within a month about £30,000,000 of this paper had been issued, and there is no gold at the back of it. The people are obliged by law to accept the notes. This gives some insight into the financial condition of the great German Empire after three months of war, when the flower of her manhood is being slaughtered in thousands, her Colonies are falling one by one, her trade is paralysed, and millions of money are being expended every week. As to the war loan those who have read our correspondent's financial letters are aware of the extraordinary methods to which the Kaiser's government resorted to secure its success,—and failed. Such a financial enterprise as this war loan would, in England, have raised a howl of public protest. Through the insurance companies, the savings banks and the municipal authorities and other sources the German people were dragooned into subscribing. Even with the adoption of these methods the loan has been a failure. To struggle out of her ghastly position Germany had to win this war and win in a hurry. But she has not won in a hurry and cannot win at all. In the meanwhile her trade is ruined almost beyond recovery. Germany's trade has been chiefly prosperous in the matter of exports. Thanks to the British Fleet her export trade is now paralysed. Her revenue has been swollen by duties on imports; import trade has been blockaded. Her State-owned railways have ceased to be a source of revenue; her postal service is earning nothing. The men who should be working in her factories, offices and warehouses are being slaughtered in battalions or falling victims to disease. So far her cities and homesteads are immune. What of the morrow?

Notes of the Day

The Campaign in Belgium.

In view of our remarks a day or two since as to the unsatisfactory character of the reports of the progress of the war, which the Secretary of State sends to the Vicroy, we are glad to be able to publish in another column to-day, a telegram from Whitehall which is not open to these reproaches. Lord Crewe gives a much fuller account of Lord Kitchener's statement in the Lords than that sent by Reuter. It is interesting to learn that Lord Kitchener made a specific reference to the fact that the British troops sent to Antwerp were instrumental in aiding the Belgian Army to get safely out of the fortress, a point which we emphasised in these columns, from the first, as a sufficient answer to the criticisms of the part played in this matter by the first Lord of the Admiralty. It is also gratifying to know, on Lord Kitchener's authority, that the Indian divisions arrived at a critical moment, enabling, with the French enforcements, a resistance to the dash for Calais, which has proved unconquerable.

The New Italian Foreign Minister.

"The Times" of November 6th contains a sketch of the political character and career of Baron Sidney Sonnino, the new Italian Foreign Minister, which will be read with especial interest in India at the present juncture. Baron Sonnino, who was born at Florence in 1847 of an English mother and a father of Italian-Jewish extraction, is a politician of a very independent character. He was first elected to the Chamber in 1880 and quickly acquired prominence as an authority on financial and economic questions. He served under Crispi as an under-secretary and also as Minister of the Treasury, in which capacity he laid the foundations of the subsequent financial prosperity of his country. But he has never been popular, though held in public esteem:

His very qualities and the uncompromising severity of his views long proved an obstacle to the attainment of his legitimate ambition to form a Cabinet of his own. Both by King Humbert and, to some extent, by King Victor Emmanuel, Sonnino appears to have been regarded as an uncomfortable and uncompromising politician, too inelastic to be readily adaptable to the fluctuating requirements of Italian Court and Parliamentary politics. More malleable men were preferred; but Sonnino, placing his ideal of public duty above any resentment he might have been entitled to feel, supported Ministries and policies that seemed to him to merit confidence.

As Prime Minister.

In 1906, at the end of the first period of political demoralisation that began in 1901 with the return of Giolotti to power, Sonnino was called upon to form his first cabinet.

It lasted exactly 100 days. The unpopularity earned by the withdrawal of secret Government subsidies from a large number of Italian journals, and by the posting up of a notice in his ante-chamber to the effect that "Senators and Deputies who wish to ask for favours will not be received" proved fatal to his chances in a country where the principle that one hand must wash the other is deeply revered. But his short term of office was rendered notable by the fidelity with which Italy maintained her engagements towards France and England at the Algeciras Conference.

Italy's Strongest Statesman.

In 1910 he formed a second Administration, which, like the first, lasted only three months.

The Giolittian system had rendered impossible any attempt to govern Italy on other than opportunist principles. In the meantime Sonnino retained his influence upon public affairs as leader of the Constitutional Opposition. Through his organ, the "Giorale d'Italia" he also exercised wide influence upon public opinion. An acute foreign observer said of him in 1897, "Sonnino will never be a successful politician. His mind is too straight. Nothing short of extreme national peril will ever give him a real chance."

This prophecy says "The Times" biographer, may be on the eve of fulfilment. Never since the Risorgimento has Italy been more sorely in need of firm guidance by a strong hand, and Sonnino's presence at the Consulta indicates that Italy has secured the services of her best and strongest statesman in the most critical hour of her recent history.

The Dream of Enver Pasha.

The "Corriere della Sera" commenting on the action of Turkey says

The Turkish Government must be very much annoyed by Enver Pasha's hasty move; in the case of a refusal, the Government would have been faced by a revolutionary movement fomented by Enver Pasha and German officers.

It is declared that Enver Pasha had conceived a plan of Napoleonic dimensions. The Turkish Army was to be divided into three parts; the first, under the command of Turgut Pasha, was to operate in the Caucasus; the second, commanded by Izzet Pasha, against Egypt; and the third, under Enver Pasha, was to co-operate in the campaign in Europe. This plan was part of a dream of Imperial restoration and of the idea of reconquering the lost territory in Europe.

The unfortunate part of this for Enver Pasha is the fact that the Ottoman Army has sunk to being an undisciplined rabble, owing to various upheavals in the realms of tradition, and that the vast majority of the Asiatic troops are utterly apathetic if not absolutely disaffected. Like the would-be Napoleon of Germany the Turkish dictator is likely to have a severe awakening.

The Parsi Concert.

Amidst the host of engagements with which Lord and Lady Willingdon at present are occupied, they found time on Saturday afternoon to attend the concert at the Empire Theatre, given by the Parsi talent of Bombay, in aid of the Women's Branch of the Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund. The large theatre was strained to its utmost capacity to accomodate the great audience that attended. During a brief interval Khan Bahadur D. Puddumji, to whose energetic assistance the success of the entertainment was largely due, announced that the substantial sum of Rs. 2,500 would be handed over to the Fund as the result of the concert, and, in thanking Lord and Lady Willingdon, for their kind patronage and attendance, the Khan Bahadur said that the sympathetic attitude of their Excellencies in lending their presence to the function, was in a great measure responsible for its financial success. A voice from the Gods promptly called for three cheers for their Excellencies, which was responded to with quite an ovation by the whole audience standing. Miss Shirin Puddumji, a little toddler of about five or six years of age then entered the box, and after bestowing a kindly kiss on the little one, Lady Willingdon lifted her up to garland his Excellency, which act being accomplished her Excellency bent her head down and also received a floral tribute. It was quite a pretty little scena which roused the big assembly to a high pitch of enthusiasm.

The Illustrations in "Indian Ink."

Illustrations form a very important feature of "Indian Ink," coloured plates being especially numerous. By the courtesy of the artists and of the editors of the "Modern Review" and the "Bharati" the organisers have been able to include a selection of the works of modern Indian artists, whose pictures have won such appreciation in art circles both in Europe and India. Of humorous line and coloured drawings there are a considerable number. The inimitable Frank Leah pourtrays a series of humorous possibilities which might be expected to happen if the ubiquitous "Emden" had captured Calcutta—a fanciful conception carried out with appropriate humour. Service topics of the lighter kind receive the attention of Major Corbett and Captain Alves. Among the illustrations of the former are two which will be remembered for the amused admiration they caused when shown at the Simla Art Exhibition this year. There are also topical cartoons by Captain Bois and others and a number of artistic photographs of Indian scenes and happenings. The price of "Indian Ink" is only one rupee.

"The Calcutta Review."

The current number of "The Calcutta Review" contains some excellent articles, the most notable being the Introduction and Spread of Western Medical Science in India, by Lieut-Colonel W. G. Buchanan, C. I. E., I. M. S., Professor H. R. James' article on Calcutta University Problems and Mr. Elbridge Colby's Historical Syndicalism are also very able expositions. Lieut-Colonel Buchanan's article is a comprehensive study of the various periods of the rise of the Indian medical science from the pre-historic days of Susrata, Charaka and Vagbhata up to the present time. Mr. James' article on University Ideals is based on the Final Report of the Royal Commission on the University of London, and Mr. Elbridge Colby's article on Syndicalism deals with class struggle for obviating capitalistic exploitation of labour, and to make all industries co-operative, as has been the case in the United States. Professor Urquhart of the Scottish Churches College, Calcutta, also gives a very critical analysis of the doctrines of Theism and Pantheism promulgated in the Bhagawadgita.

Official and Personal.

On Mr. Oliviera, Third Presidency Magistrate, going on leave, Mr. Khairaz, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, will act in his place, and the vacancy thus caused will be filled by Mr. Dastur, Barrister-Mr. Dastur is a son of Mr. M. Dastur, formerly Second Presidency Magistrate.

PRICE OF WHEAT IN BERLIN.

LONDON, Nov. 22.

Wheat in Berlin is twelve shillings a quarter dearer than in London. A census of cattle in Germany will be taken on December 1st.

THE WAR

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

MR. CHURCHILL'S NAVAL SPEECH.

SITUATION IN POLAND.

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST RUSSIAN INVASION.

RUSSIAN NAVAL EXPLOIT.

In the House of Commons Mr. Churchill made a powerful and stimulating speech in reviewing the naval situation, a precis of which appears in the telegrams.

The Russian General Staff has issued a warning that the reports of the extent of the Russian victory in Poland, are not founded on facts and should be received with reserve. The German plan to smash the Russian front on the left bank of the Vistula and surround part of the Russian Army, has completely failed and in their retirement the Germans have suffered immense losses, but they are maintaining obstinate resistance and it is impossible to regard the operation as ended.

A decisive result obtained on the Proschovitse-Brzeskostare-Bosnia-Visnitsch front against the Austrians on the 26th instant, accounted for over 7,000 prisoners, thirty-guns, and over twenty quick-firers.

It is stated in Amsterdam that the Germans fearing a Russian invasion, are feverishly constructing fortifications and trenches on the river Memel and are fortifying Tilsit. They have sent 40,000 troops from Belgium and France to Breslau and 75 guns to Cracow.

Particulars are now given of a Russian naval exploit which took place early in September. It appears Admiral Essen painted a number of cruisers and destroyers in German colours and joined the Germans in foggy weather, without the Germans suspecting the presence of the Russians. The latter opened fire, sinking, one German cruiser and damaging another, destroyers meanwhile dealing with similar craft. The Russians returned unscathed.

In reply to a letter announcing the outbreak of war between Great Britain and Turkey His Excellency the Viceroy has received a most cordial and friendly acknowledgment from the Amir. His Majesty regrets that the Ottoman Government should have embarked on war with Great Britain.

Nothing of importance is reported from the western theatre.

THE PARIS BOURSE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 27.

The Paris Bourse will be reopened on December 7th for cash operations.

HOW BRITAIN KEEPS THE SEAS.

GERMANS' FEAR OF RUSSIAN INVASION.

NAVAL SITUATION REVIEWED.

FOUR MAIN PERILS SURMOUNTED.

PROSPECTS FOR THE FUTURE.

STIMULATING SPEECH BY MR. CHURCHILL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Nov. 27.

In the House of Commons this evening Mr. Churchill made a powerful and stimulating speech in reviewing the naval situation.

Mr. Churchill said it was impossible at present for the public to form any judgment on the various incidents which had taken place, but as soon as possible, facts connected with the past operations and administration would be made public in a form in which they could be studied and weighed. He looked forward hopefully to that day.

He emphasised that it was unwise to dwell on particular incidents which were only a very small portion of what was going on in every part of the world. Therefore he desired to speak of the larger considerations of the naval situation.

The Navy at the outbreak of the war was confronted with four main perils,—firstly, surprise before it was ready and in war stations. That was the greatest peril of all. Secondly, the danger of escape to the high seas of commerce destroyers. That danger had hitherto been successfully surmounted. It was estimated before the war that we should lose in the first few months 5 per cent of our merchant marine. The actual percentage was 1.9.

DANGERS OF MINES

Then thirdly, there was the danger of mines. The enemy had adopted methods which before the war we had not thought would have been practised by any civilised Power. He was glad to tell the House that although we had suffered losses yet the danger from mines had its limitations, and was still being further restricted and controlled.

SUBMARINES WITHOUT A TARGET.

Fourthly, there was the danger of submarines. These had introduced entirely novel conditions into naval warfare; the old freedom of movement which had formerly belonged to the stronger power was restricted in narrow waters by the development of submarines. It was necessary for Great Britain that her fleet should move with freedom and hardihood, but none could pretend that anxiety was not always present in the minds of those responsible.

It was satisfactory to reflect that our power in submarines was much greater than that of the enemy The only reason why we had not attained results on a large scale was that we seldom had a target.

ECONOMIC PRESSURE ON GERMAY.

Mr. Churchill said that he did not include a fifth danger, that of invasion, an enterprise full of danger to those attempting it. The economic pressure on Germany continued to develop in a healthy and satisfactory manner. (Cheers).

ALLIES' SEA POWER.

German commerce had been practically swept from the seas; while we were applying special restrictions to certain vital commodities required for military purposes by Germany and Austria. (Cheers). Germany's masses, guns, and war material, at present gave them an advantage but gradually the advantage would change sides, principally in virtue of the sea power which we were ensuring for the Allies. We, of course, must run risks; troops must be moved freely across the world but we had a very fair share of luck. (Cheers).

THE PROCESS OF ATTRITION.

As the German fleet did not attack at the outbreak of the war, we must presume that they do not consider themselves strong enough to do so. Consequently, they count upon reducing the British fleet by a process of attrition. We have been at war for four months, and I should like to consider how the process of attrition is working.

COMPARATIVE LOSSES.

The numbers of submarines lost have been equal. Our destroyers have shown enormous superiority in gun power. We have lost none, while eight or ten of the enemy's have been destroyed. We have lost six of the older armoured cruisers and Germany two, but we have from three to four times as many as the enemy. The most important class of miner vessels are the modern fast light cruisers. We have lost two out of thirty-six and Germany six out of twenty-five.

The prospects for the future are even more satisfactory. In the next twelve months we shall have double the enemy's modern fast cruisers.

NEW DREADNOUGHTS.

Mr. Churchill emphasised our excellent position with regard to Dreadnoughts. He naturally could not announce the number joined since the war, but he could say that the relative strength of the fleet was substantially greater. He showed that Germany by the end of 1915 could only add three ships. Britain could add fifteen. It was not an exaggeration to say that Britain could lose a super-Dreadnought per month for a year, and yet be in a superior position to that existing on the declaration of war. (Cheers.)

OUR BRAVE SAILORS.

He hoped these facts would comfort nervous people. He paid a tribute to the patriotism of workmen in the shipbuilding yards. (Cheers). The health of the sailors was twice as good as in peace time. The sailors' conduct was exemplary. The Navy followed with the closest interest the historic struggles of our soldiers in the field, and showed a zeal and enthusiasm which inspired their leaders with the utomst confidence. (Cheers.)

RAID BY GERMAN SUBMARINE

TWO BRITISH STEAMERS SUNK.

LONDON, Nov. 27.

Lloyds announces that a German submarine sank the steamers Malachite and Primo near Havre. The crews were saved.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Nov. 29.

The crew of the Primo have arrived at Southampton. They relate that in broad daylight when close to the coast, the submarine popped up, an officer boarded the ship and gave the crew ten minutes to take to boats.

The Primo did not sink but was sighted last night on fire.

The Malachite is a steel-screw 3 masted steamer of 718 tons. She was built in 1902 and owned by Mr. W. Robertson of Glasgow.

The Primo is another steel-screw steamer of 1,366 tons. She was built in 1898, owned by the Pelton Steamship Company, Ltd., of Newcastle.

BOMBARDMENT OF ZEEBRUGGE.

GREAT CANAL DESTROYED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 29.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—

The "Daily Mail" correspondent at Amsterdam dealing with the bombardment of Zeebrugge says the worst point for the Germans is the destruction of the great canal and sluices which are irreperable before the stormy weather forces the sea into the low lying lands behind the Dunes inundating the country.

WITHDRAWAL OF BELLIGERENT WARSHIPS

FROM AMERICAN WATERS

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.

The United States and South American Republics are jointly negotiating with the belligerents for the withdrawal of belligerent warships from American waters to safeguard inter-American trade and to remove the possible causes of friction on questions of neutrality. It is understood that Britain is ready to cease coaling in the Central and South American ports if the other belligerents do likewise.

Some countries are in favour of a zone for operations of warships a hundred miles from their coasts.

LAHORE, Nov. 28.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—

The Government are satisfied that the Columbian and Ecuadorean Governments have failed to maintain neutrality in the matter of wireless telegraphy, and in Ecuador's case, the Germans made use of Galapagos Islands. An Anglo-French note asks the United States to use its good offices.

COAL CARGO CAPTURED.

GERMAN CRUISER'S ACTION IN PACIFIC.

LONDON, Nov. 29.

The Norwegian ship Helicon, Australia to Chile, cargo coal, has arrived at Caletacoloso, Chile, and reports that a German cruiser seized her and towed her to Juan Fernandez and took her cargo of coal, badly damaging her in the process.

NORWEGIAN TRAWLER CAPTURED.

TREMENDOUS SENSATION AT FLEETWOOD.

LONDON, Nov. 29.

Tremendous sensation has been caused at Fleetwood by the arrival, under naval escort, of a Norwegian trawler.

Fleetwood is a maritime town in the P. of Poulton-il-Tyie, Lancashire, on the Wyre, at its entrance into Morecombe Bay.

RUSSIAN VICTORY IN POLAND.

COMPLETE FAILURE OF ENEMY'S PLANS.

GERMANS' IMMENSE LOSSES.

UNOFFICIAL REPORTS EXAGGERATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PETROGRAD, Nov. 29, 6-50 a.m.

The General Staff has issued a warning that the reports of the extent of the Russian victory in Poland, are not founded on facts and should be received with reserve.

Undoubtedly the German plan to smash the Russian front on the left bank of the Vistula and surround part of the Russian Army has completely failed and in their retirement the Germans have suffered immense losses, nevertheless they are maintaining obstinate resistance and it is impossible to regard the operation as ended.

It is necessary therefore to await the revelation of definite results in firm confidence.

The Russian troops are determined to break the enemy's resistance once for all.

AN UNOFFICIAL REPORT.

LONDON, Nov. 28, 5-20 a.m.

The Petrograd correspondent of the "Morning Post" says that when the story of the Russian victory is allowed to be told it will astonish the world for the Russians have already inflicted on Germany's finest troops a blow unprecedented since the days of Napoleon.

The public is perplexed at the unprecedented official silence but remains confident.

The German positions are probably like those of the Boers at Paardeburg. The only question is whether any part of the German forces will escape. The bulk of their army is irrevocably lost in the best event.

ENEMY FEVERISHLY FORTIFYING.

TROOPS DESPATCHED FROM BELGIUM.

LONDON, Nov. 28, 12-35 p.m.

It is stated in Amsterdam that the Germans, fearing a Russian invasion, are feverishly constructing fortifications and trenches on the river Memel and are fortifying Tilsit.

They have sent forty-thousand troops from Belgium and France to Breslau and 75 guns to Cracow.

THE FIGHTING DESCRIBED.

WINNING AT ALL POINTS.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 28.

It is officially stated that the Russians on the left bank of the Vistula have advanced from the Lower Bzura river to Combin. They have in the centre captured the town of Breziny and a number of vilages from which the Germans have been dislodged by the bayonet. The Russian cavalry between Breziny and Glovno charged the retreating Germans, capturing guns and prisoners. It has been ascertained that the third division of the Prussian Guard was among the Germans driven north from Rzgoff and Tuszyn, through Breziny. We attacked the Germans between Zgierz and Zdunskavoria, near Lodz.

Generally speaking the battle is favourable to the Russians on the whole front between the Vistula and the Warta.

The Russian successes on the Czenstochowa-Cracow-Tymbark front have assumed a marked importance. The Russians on Thursday captured four thousand prisoners, including the whole battalion of Honved. They also carried strong works on the left bank of the Raba after fording a river full of ice-floes up to their necks.

The Austrians desperately defended Bochnia, which the Russians stormed, capturing two thousand prisoners and ten guns. The enemy on the right bank of the Vistula are retiring in disorder in the region of Cracow, and the Russians are vigorously pursuing them.

AUSTRIANS DECISIVELY ROUTED.

7,000 PRISONERS AND MUNITIONS CAPTURED.

LONDON, Nov. 29.

The Russians have occupied Czernowitz.

LONDON, Nov. 28, 7-25 p.m.

A Petrograd Official statement announces that the battle at Lodz continues. We are progressing in certain districts.

Our troops on the Proschovitse-Brzeskostare-Bochnia-Visnitsch front obtained a decisive result and routed the Austrians on the 26th inst., taking over seven-thousand prisoners, thirty guns and over twenty quick-firers.

We broke into Brzeskostare and captured the remainder of the Thirty-first Honved, with the commandant and twenty officers.

We are attacking large Austrian forces in the Carpathians.

AUSTRIANS FALLING BACK ON CRACOW.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 28, 4-15 a.m.

An official despatch shows that the battle, the centre of which is at Lodz, continues in favour of the Russians, while the Austrians have been badly beaten and are falling back on Cracow.

SEVERELY DEFEATED BY THE MONTENEGRINS.

CETINJE, Nov. 27.

Eight Austrian battalions attacked a Montenegrin brigade in the region of Vichegrad. The Montenegrins severely defeated the enemy, capturing war material, and prisoners.

WAR LOAN OVER-SUBSRIBED

NEARLY A HUNDRED THOUSAND SMALL APPLICANTS.

SUCCESS OF GOVERNMENT MEASURES.

LONDON, Nov. 27.

In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Lloyd George announced that the war loan had been over-subscribed.

The Chancellor did not give the amount subscribed but said that the feature was the enormous number of small applicants who numbered nearly a hundred thousand.

The Chancellor emphasised the success of Government measures with regard to the bills of exchange and Stock Exchange. He said that in spite of the war, Britain was still supreme in international trade and commerce, while British money-market was in a better position now than any money-market in world.

BRITISH CREDIT.

Continuing his speech Mr. Lloyd George added that by hypothecating the credit of the State the unimpeachable character of British bills of exchange had been maintained. The success of the loan justified the Government's action, and if the Stock Exchange had been open, we should have received applications for the loan several times over. Trade had improved, unemployment was decreasing, and confidence was restored. British credit had stood an enormous strain, and he was convinced that it stood on solid foundations which no foreseeable contingency could destroy.

GERMAN THEFT OF PASSPORTS.

TREASON TRIAL MYSTERY TOLVED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 29.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—

Mr. Charles Ingles, whose passport the spy Lody used has since stated that the passport was deposited with the German authorities for registration and was declared by them to have been mislaid and a duplicate was obtained.

The "Daily Mail" now states that 200 American and British passports disappeared in a similar fashion.

Carl Hans Lody, a Lieutenant in the German Nava. Reserve, was courtmartialled for war treason by conveying information to Germany and sentenced to death. He was afterwards shot in the Tower of London.

A report of the trial appears elsewhere.

DROPPING OF BOMBS.

UNITED STATES' DISAPPROVAL.

LONDON, Nov. 28.

President Wilson has unofficially communicated to American representatives in belligerent countries disapproval of the dropping of bombs by aircraft on unfortified cities occupied by non-combatants. It is understood that the Powers will take cognisance of the protest.

PARLIAMENT ADJOURNED.

LONDON, Nov. 27.

The House of Commons have adjourned until February 2nd, 1915, but the Lords will meet on January 16th.

BULWARK MISHAP.

LONDON, Nov. 27.

The Bulwark inquest was adjourned to-day. The loss of life totals about 750. Official quarters re-affirm the accident theory.

FIGHTING IN BELGIUM.

BRITISH ARTILLERY SUCCESSES.

SERIOUS LOSSES INFLICTED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PARIS, Nov. 28.

A communique issued here says:—Artillery action in Belgium continued yesterday without particular incident.

The German heavy artillery is showing less activity. Only infantry attack was made south of Ypres and was repulsed. Our artillery brought down one of the enemy's biplanes.

There is no change at Arras and on the Aisne the position is very quiet.

Our heavy artillery in Champagne inflicted serious losses on the enemy's artillery.

There is nothing to report in Argonne and the Vosges.

QUIET DAY IN THE WEST.

PARIS, Nov. 28.

An official communique issued last evening said that the day had been quiet and there was nothing to report.

ARTILLERY FIRE SLACKENING.

INFANTRY ATTACKS IN ARGONNE.

PARIS, Nov. 27.

A communique this afternoon said:—"Artillery fire was everywhere slacker yesterday. The enemy made two infantry attacks against bridge-heads on the right bank of the Yser southward of Dixmude, but was easily repulsed. There were no other actions in Belgium nor in the regions of the Oise, Aisne and Champagne, although Rheims was bombarded somewhat violently during the visit of the journalists of neutral countries.

There have been a number of infantry attacks in Argonne and taking and retaking of trenches. The forces engaged have never been so much as a battalion. Ground lost and regained has never exceeded twenty-five metres. There is nothing to report on the rest of the front.

FEAT BY COLDSTREAM GUARDS.

HELD THE LINE FOR A MONTH

NDESCRIBABLE STRAIN AND HARDSHIPS.

LONDON, Nov. 28.

General Lord Cavan has written to the Colonel of the Coldstream Guards, who are now resting, that the latter held the line intact for a month to the 20th instant under hardships and strain which it is impossible to describe.

It is not too much to say that the whole safety of the line depended on their staunchness.

Their trenches could not be drained and had been full of water to above the knees for 23 days. They lifted up unexploded hand-grenades and hurled them back at the enemy.

FRANCE'S FINEST ARMY.

BORDEAUX, Nov. 28.

Conferring the Medal for Valour on General Joffre, President Poincare said that France had never had a finer army. She would pursue to the end with the co-operation of her Allies, the task of liberating Europe from barbarism.

DUXMUDE RETAKEN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Nov. 28.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—

—The "Daily Mail's" correspondent at Dunkirk says Dixmude was re-taken by the French Marines. The Germans were driven seven miles from the town.

HOW GANGA SINGH WON THE V. C.

LAHORE, Nov. 28.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—

Ganga Singh is a Dogra from Tikka, in the Kangra district. The Germans attacked a trench where he had fifteen men. A German officer fired at him with a revolver, the bullet grazing his scalp. He shot the officer and took his sword, with which he had killed ten, when a bullet in the leg brought him down. He was also wounded in the chest, and both hands.

KAISER'S HOPE!

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 29.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—

The "Patrie" learns that the Kaiser addressed the French wounded in Metz hospitals as follows:—"I give my imperial homage, gentlemen, to your valour. Notwithstanding the present cruel circumstances I do not despair of seeing France and Germany united in ties of sincere friendship."

LONDON LETTER.

SIR JOHN JELLICOE'S FATHER'S WILL.

ARISTOCRATIC AMILIES IN MOURNING.

THE RESIGNATION OF PRINCE LOUIS.

Many of the aristocratic families of Great Britain are in mourning to-day for soldier sons killed in action, and these are briefly touched upon in the following letter, as are general subjects of social interest.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Nov. 7.

King George visited the Canadian troops on Wednesday, at their training quarters. He was accompanied by Lords Kitchener and Roberts, and declared himself highly pleased with the smart appearance of officers and men. The Canadians, by the way, are being strenuously prepared for the campaign before them. The camp is strictly temperance. The comforts of the men are being looked after by the Young Mens' Christian Association, which has a marvellous organisation. The King and Queen were very much amused at the reply of a very boyish private, who, being asked his age, replied that he was "officially" eighteen. Yesterday a large number of distinguished people, including their Majesties, attended a memorial service to Prince Maurice of Battenberg.

The splendid charge of the London Scottish reminds me that the regiment owes its efficiency largely to the work of Colonel Greig, M. P., C. B., a distinguished barrister and well-known member of Parliament, who preceded Col. Malcolm. Colonel Greig is now at the front. He is married to a clever American wife.

Sailors are not often rich, and the news that Admiral Jellicoe's father left a net personality of over fifty thousand pounds has caused surprise. I mentioned in a former letter that Captain Jellicoe, who died at the great age of eighty, had been a very successful commander in the merchant service, having at one time been commodore of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company and subsequently a director. He spent his old age quite quietly in the Isle of Wight, and no doubt saved a considerable part of his comfortable fortune during those days of retirement. By his will his two spinster daughters benefit chiefly. Their distinguished brother is married to a wealthy wife; but no doubt his family will eventually inherit a considerable portion of his father's fortune.

A DIGNIFIED BARRISTER.

I remember many years ago when that famous debating club of the English Bar, the Hardwicke Society, was entertaining Maitre Labouri, the distinguished French advocate of the Dreyfus trial, I was introduced to one of the most dignified and impressive English barristers that I have ever met. This was Mr. Arthur Cohen, K.C., who has just passed away at the advanced age of eighty-four. Mr. Cohen owed much of the impressive dignity of his personality to the ample, clear forehead of the philosopher, for he belonged to that past generation of English lawyers that relied on an intellect trained to reason rather a knowledge of tricky legal points. With his refined Jewish features, a pair of slight, pointed whiskers were not unbecoming. The late Mr. Cohen was one of the ablest lawyers of his time. He belonged to the same family as Sir Moses Montefiore, who was not only the first Jew in England to receive a title, but was of the purest Jewish aristocracy. At University College, London, he received his early education, but in those days he found his entrance to Cambridge rather difficult. Finally the intervention of a well-known Anglican divine secured him admission to Magdalen. In 1853 he took high mathematical honours, having been bracketed fifth wrangler. He acquired a splendid practice at the Bar, but was at his best in Privy Council on House of Lords cases, when his distinguished manner was heard to advantage. Although he once sat in Parliament, and to the last was reckoned a supporter of the Liberal Party, he never took much interest in politics; his outlook was too grand to accommodate itself to the career of the average lawyer of his faith in the House of Commons.

FAMILIES IN MOURNING.

The extent to which many families are being affected by the war is strikingly exemplified by an announcement that within three days two brothers have died in action. The elder, Richard Snead-Cox, a subaltern in the Royal Scots, was only twenty-one, while the younger, Geoffrey, was still in his teens. Last week I referred to the death in action of Lieut. Turnor, a nephew of the Earl of Galloway. To-day I see that Lord Garlies, Lord Galloway's eldest son, nearly the youngest officer in the Scots Guards, has been captured by the Germans, and is well treated. At first it was thought that Lord Garlies, who disappeared with Lord Dalrymple and about half-a-dozen other officers of his regiment, was dead; but news has since been received of their safety.

The Guards have lost heavily during the present campaign, especially as regards officers. Last week I had to tell of the death of the Duke of Devonshire's brother, while since then another of our great ducal houses has lost a near relative. This is Lord Richard Wellesley of the 1st Battalion, Grenadier Guards, second son of the Duke and Duchess of Wellington, who was just thirty-five years of age. Lord Richard had seen a great deal of service, having been in nearly a dozen actions in South Africa. His wife, whom he married three years ago, is a daughter of Sir Maurice Fitzgerald, who bears the historic title of Knight of Kerry. Another well-known officer of the Scots Guards among this week's casualties is the Master of Kinnaird, son and heir of Lord Kinnaird, a Perthshire peer who is well-known for his interest in religious work, especially in evangelical circles. He has taken a prominent part in connection with the Young Men's Christian Association.

PRINCE LOUIS.

The resignation of Prince Louis of Battenberg had not been publicly announced when I wrote about His Serene Highness in last week's letter. As I then pointed out the Battenberg family are devoted to Great Britain and have no reason to love Prussia or Germany generally, where they received nothing but slights and insults. Devoted as he is to his work and profession Prince Louis had for some weeks felt the discomfort of the insinuations that were being circulated. We are a dense people in many ways, and it is only now dawning upon the man in the street that the agitation against Prince Louis has been actively fomented from Germany. In the meanwhile, German financiers continue to hold positions of trust and power in this country. Prince Louis is probably the most popular and trusted man of his rank in the Navy, and no doubt can exist of the spontaneity and genuineness of the message which Sir John Jellicoe despatched to the Prince on his resignation. The death of Prince Maurice of Battenberg, under particularly gallant circumstances, almost at the moment of his uncle's resignation, was a grim commentary on the insinuations abroad.

THOROUGH GERMAN ESPIONAGE.

The Germans are thorough in their espionage. That they have our secret Marconi Code is certain, whilst the raid of cruisers on our East Coast this week was the result of a complete system of information. The impudence of the German spy is amazing. On the roof of a public building not a hundred miles from the city of London a flashlight and gun was being fixed. A man called and asked for one of the workmen. But the marine on sentry-go was no fool, and within a couple of minutes the visitor was under arrest, while subsequent enquiries proved him to be a dangerous spy.

THE LANSDOWNE FAMILY.

Lord Lansdowne who, by the way, is slowly recovering from illness, is almost as well-known in India as over here. Especially will your readers remember Lord Charles Fitzmaurice, of the 1st Dragoon Guards, whose death under the changed name of Lord Charles Mercer-Nairne has just been announced. Lord Charles was an Equerry to the King, and previously had been Equerry to the Viceroy of India, having married in your country Lady Violet Elliott, the daughter of the Earl of Minto. The Marquis of Lansdowne's family, although they inherit the title and estates of the Fits Maurices, are descendants of the great Norman-Irish house on the female side. There is considerable French blood in the present generation, and the reason why Lord Charles adopted the name of Mercer Nairne is interesting. His paternal grandmother was partly Scotch, but of French nationality. Her maiden name was Emily Jane Mercer Elphinstone de Flauhault. She established her claim to the barony of Nairne, a title of two hundred years standing in 1874, her mother Baroness Nairne and Keith, having been a daughter of the famous Lord Keith, an admiral of Lord Nelson's days. Lord Lansdowne's family are exceedingly aristocratic in appearance and tastes. Perhaps the French strain predominates more than any other.

THE RED CROSS IN FRANCE.

I hear from a gentleman who has just returned from Paris that Lord Robert Cecil has taken over the direction of the Red Cross League. This is an honour thrust on Lord Robert, who had little idea of thrusting his services forward when he started for France, though when he arrived he offered himself in a humble capacity. But a head was badly wanted, and an abler man could not have been selected. Lord Robert originally crossed the Channel to recover the body of his nephew, the son of Lord Edward Cecil, whose death I recorded in a previous letter. There are a great many prominent Englishmen connected with the Red Cross in France just now, among the latest arrivals having been Mr. Ian Malcolm, M.P. Mr. Malcolm was followed by his wife, who is the only daughter of Mrs. Langtry the well-known actress.

LATE DUKE OF BUCCLEUCH.

The Duke of Buccleuch, who has just passed away at the great age of eighty-three, was a very ducal nobleman indeed. He was doubly a duke, for his title was Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry; he married Louisa Hamilton, the daughter of a Duke of Abercorn and a grand daughter of a Duke of Bedford, and was a cousin of the Duke of Manchester and other wearers of the strawberry leaves. The late Duchess of Buccleuch was a typical *grande dame* and belonged to a family noted for their brains and good looks, having been a sister of Lords George, Ernest, and Frederick Hamilton, as well as the clever Marchioness of Bladford, mother to the Duke of Marlborough. She and her sisters were satirised by Lord Beaconsfield in "Lothair," but the satire was kindly and flattering. She was at one time Mistress of the Robes to Queen Victoria. At the great Mansion, Montague House, Whitehall, she and the Duke used to entertain exclusive parties of great distinction; while visitors to the beautiful Scotch mansion, Dalkeith, included Queen Victoria, King Edward and King George.

The late Duke was very rich, though the four hundred thousand a year he was credited is an exaggeration. In any case the rent roll of his Scotch estates, which was represented at over £200,000, must have been counterbalanced by outgoings to a great extent. Much of this wealth was inherited from the Douglas family, for when the Dukedom of Queensberry descended from the ogling "Old Q" of Thackery fame through the female line, the Duke took care that most of the property should follow; though were strict law studied it is said that it rightly belongs to the Marquis of Queensberry, who descends from the next male line. Lord Morley has described the late Duke as the narrowest type of Tory. But then Lord Morley is bitter, and it must not be forgotten that Lord Dalkeith, as the Duke then was, fought Mr. Gladstone in the Midlothian. Tory he was, but with Tory virtues as well as shortcomings. He took great care of his property and realised that he owed duties to his tenants, whose interests he protected. That he was generous was proved by philanthropic acts and the gift of a public park to the town of Dalkeith on the occasion of his golden wedding. He was, however, tenacious of his rights and a great fighter. An Eton and Christchurch, Oxford, he was fond of every kind of sport, including yachting, and did his duty according to his own lights.

VICEROY'S WAR DISPATCH.

HOW THE CALAIS RAID WAS CHECKED

ASSOCIATED PRESS.

DELHI, Nov. 29.

The Viceroy has received the following from the Secretary of State, dated the 27th instant:—In the western front there is no marked change.

On the eastern front, the Russian communique still abstains from claiming as a victory the remarkable successes in Poland reported from other sources, but it simply states that in the Lodz battle which continues to develop, advantage is being secured for the Russian troops and German efforts are now directed to facilitate the retreat of various corps falling back in very unfavourable conditions. On the Austrian front the Russians are meeting with success.

Lord Kitchener in the House of Lords made a general statement of military operations since early October. In France a German army was then attempting to outflank the left and our troops were transferred to the left to prevent the enemy pushing west to Dunkirk and Calais. Antwerp was then threatened. The gallant Belgian army was removed by the British efforts. Antwerp was occupied by the Germans on 9th October, but the delay caused to the Germans just enabled Sir John French by a bold forward movement to prevent the Germans obtaining their objective. On the north coast of France, our cavalry division extended to seven miles of the front in trenches and threw back attacks of whole German army corps for two days.

The arrival of Indian divisions was of great assistance and with French reinforcements pushing up, the Germans gradually realised that the public boast to advance on Calais resembled closely their statement regarding Paris. Meanwhile the long line Lille-Verdun was maintained by the French against constant attacks.

The French have showed the greatest tenacity and endurance and although they made notable advances at various points never yielded a yard of country. The Germans were gradually reinforced till eleven army corps were attacking the British position on 11th November.

A supreme effort was made by the Prussian Guards who were ordered to force their way through our lines at any cost and carry them by sheer weight of numbers, but the desperate attempt failed. Our losses though very heavy were but slight in comparison with the enemy's.

Reinforcements have replaced our casualties and troops now are refitted and are in the best spirits and confident of success.

Lord Curzon on behalf of the Opposition thanked Lord Kitchener for the references to the Indian troops saying, "To those, who like myself, advocated their employment it is a natural source of delight to know they had comported themselves with gallantry no less than that of the European Allies and of British comrades."

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Nov. 28.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. W. S. Morris, I.C.S., is placed on special duty.

Captains Maconacie, Forsyth, Barker, Jones, Mearns, Tarapore, Fitz Gerald I.M.S., (Jail Dept.), reverts to military duty.

Mr. F. H. Eggar officiates as Government solicitor vice Mr. Kesteven on short leave.

The Arms Act exemptions shall now cease to apply to the Ottoman subjects.

Mr. L. H. Saunders is appointed Judicial Commissioner, Upper Burma, vice Mr. George Shaw.

The Government of India prohibit absolutely the navigation of aircraft over, and the entry or aircraft by flight into British India including the territorial waters.

Lieutenant-Col. Gifford, Major Symons and Dewan Ganpat Rai and Captains Bradfield and Scott I.M.S., are appointed to the hospital ship Madras.

Lieut.-Colonel Gould I.M.S., officiates as Deputy Director General vice Lieut.-Col. Seton reverted to military duty.

The Chief Engineer of Telegraphs is granted privilege of private entry.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Copyright Regulations of 1914 is gazetted.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. A. J. R. Hope is appointed Under-Secretary to the Government of India.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

A reconnaissance survey by the agency of Eastern Bengal State Railway in the area between the Jagannathganj-Mymensingh-Dacca railway and the Brahmaputra with a view to framing of proposals for railway construction is sanctioned.

Mr. Bean, Traffic Manager, N. W. Railway, retires from service.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. V. S. Wilkinson, I.C.S., officiates Assistant Political Agent, Chilas. Major G. D. Franklin, Agency Surgeon, reverts to military duty.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. H. S. Styan, Deputy Director General Telegraph Traffic, has seven months' leave.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

A number warrant and non-commissioned officers are promoted to commissioned ranks.

FIGHTING IN EAST AFRICA.

INDIAN FORCE IN A TRAP.

The sub-joined item of news was submitted to Government for authority to publish a week ago. Sanction for its publication was received only yesterday:—

News has been received in Bombay during the week-end of fighting in German East Africa. A ship's officer in conversation with a representative of the "Bombay Chronicle," gave some details of an engagement in which Indian troops fell into a trap, and only extricated themselves with much difficulty.

It is a coast town which was reported to have been evacuated by the Germans, and the officer in charge of the Indian troops who had gone there on receiving this report, decided to land a force to reconnoitre. The town itself was apparently empty of Germans, but when about 75 per cent. of the troops had been landed, machine guns, which had been placed in the bushy country round about the port, suddenly opened fire on the force.

This entirely unexpected attack, caused some confusion for a time, and a portion of the troops impetuously dashed forward into the wood in order to get at the Germans. The warship which was standing by, opened fire on the German position, but had to cease firing after this dash forward, for fear of killing our own men.

One officer of the British India steamer Pentacotta distinguished himself in the confusion by donning a fallen officer's uniform, and rallying the force which was momentarily wavering, and leading them forward against the German position.

The enemy were in strong force, and in an excellent defensive position, and finally the Indian force had to withdraw. The withdrawal was carried out in good order, after some fierce fighting in which a fine piece of work was done by a company of Gurkhas.

There was a strongly fortified bungalow from which a withering fire was being poured on our men and the Gurkhas set out to take this. With their kukris they cut their way into the bungalow and did not return until they had killed every soldier there.

The following appeared in the "East African Standard" on November 7:—

A telegram has been received to the effect that an attempt to land troops met with strong opposition, and that operations in that area have been temporarily abandoned.

Our informant said that the British casualities numbered between two and three hundred, mostly men of the York and Lancaster Regiment.

BRITAIN'S FAITHFUL ALLY.

PORTUGAL'S MILITARY CO-OPERATOIN

We have received the following communication from Senhor Alfredo Casanova, Consul-General for Portugal in Bombay:—

In the Portuguese Parliament, which met in an extraordinary session on the 23rd. inst., the Premier stated that soon after the outbreak of war, Portugal assured England that as her ally she was ready to give her help at any time it might be required, and that the British Government had appreciated very much this proof of solidarity, and had now asked Portugal for military co-operation. This would be determined in combination with the military authorities of both the countries.

In this manner the alliance which for centuries has existed between the two nations, which has been faithfully observed in the past, and the maintenance of which is of mutual advantage, would be further strenghtened. The Parliament then passed a unanimous resolution granting executive Government the power to intervene in the international war as it may deem proper in the interests and duties of a free nation, and also as England's ally, taking the necessary measures which may be called for by the exigencies of the situation.

THE KOMAGATA MARU.

AFFAIR ALLEGED TO HAVE BEEN ARRANGED BY GERMANY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 28.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—The "Chronicle" states that the Canadian Government have definite evidence that the Komagata Maru affair was arranged by the German Government.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL FOR U. P.

MR. ROBERTS' ANNOUNCEMENT.

ASSOCIATED PRESS.

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 29.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—

Mr. Roberts announced in the House of Commons the creation of an Executive Council for the United Provinces.

The change, he said, was in course of settlement before the war. It was not a change of a far-reaching character and the Secretary of State and the Viceroy did not see in the war any reason to postpone the announcement.

Mr. Roberts added that this would give the United Provinces a machinery of Government similar to that in the larger provinces of India.

RUSSIAN NAVAL EXPLOIT.

GERMAN WARSHIPS DESTROYED.

ADMIRAL'S SUCCESSFUL RUSE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Nov. 28, 5-20 a.m.

With reference to the arrival of a number of damaged German warships at Kiel, mentioned in the Press Bureau despatch of September 4th, it is stated in Petrograd that the damage done was due to a Russian exploit which has been carefully kept secret.

It appears that Admiral Essen painted a number of cruisers and destroyers in German colours and joined the Germans in foggy weather, without the Germans suspecting the presence of the Russians.

The latter opened fire, sinking one German cruiser and damaging another, destroyers meanwhile dealing with similar craft.

The Russians returned unscathed.

The Press Bureau despatch of September 4 said:—According to information from a trustworthy source, seven German destroyers and torpedo boats have arrived at Kiel in a damaged condition. It is understood that others have been sunk in the vicinity of the canal.

A later telegram said:—

The Press Bureau's announcement regarding the damaged German destroyers is mystifying. While it may be the aftermath of the Heligoland operations, the destroyers being sent to Kiel to repair, some experts think that the fact that Kiel is mentioned indicates that either the destroyers have fouled the minefield in the Baltic or the Russian fleet is becoming active.

BRITAIN'S NEW ARMY.

REMARKABLE PROGRESS MADE IN TRAINING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 28.

"The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—The first new army has completed its recruit training, and is now at field work and advanced musketry. I have seen the battalions at work after an interval of a week, or two, and have been astonished by the progress made. Their degree of efficiency is far ahead of what might have been expected. At bayonet practice and as marksmen they challenge comparison with any others. The plan of using expert Bisley shots to teach musketry has been successful. The keen spirit of this first new army is beyond all praise. Now that it is clear of the elementary training, progress will be very rapid. The Highland troops are especially good, also the Light Division. The Eastern Battalions are also well forward. The Irish have some of the best material of any, and the officers are working the art well. The big leaven of experience throughout the unito has had a remarkable effect on the development of the new men.

INDIAN ARMY OFFICERS' APPOINTMENTS.

LONDON, Nov. 29.

Twenty-two more Indian Army officers have been appointed to command regular battalions of the New Army and one Territorial battalion.

LONDON, Nov. 29.

The following officers on the active list of the Indian Army have been appointed to command battalions:—

Lieut.-Col. Arthur H. Battye, 14th Battalion Royal Scots.

Lieut.-Col. Ernest Wilkins, 9th. West Surreys.

Lieut.-Col. George Ward, 13th. West Yorks.

Lieut.-Col. Harry Moore, 9th. East Yorks.

Lieut.-Col. William Piers, 10th. Bedfords.

Lieut.-Col. Joseph Hill, 10th. East Lancs.

Lieut.-Col. Charles Carnegy, 11th. East Surreys.

Lieut.-Col. William Hatherell, 11th. West Ridings.

Lieut.-Col. Arthur Williams, 10th. Sussex.

Lieut.-Col. William Stirling, 13th. Highland Light Infantry.

ADRIATIC AND DARDANELLES BLOCKED.

BORDEAUX, Nov. 28.

A naval communique says that English and French squadrons continue to block the Adriatic and the Dardanelles and to protect the coast of Egypt.

The German cruisers in the Pacific have apparently not left Chilean waters since the battle on the 1st instant.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST FOOTBALL.

LONDON, Nov. 28, 5-20 a.m.

The London newspapers have agreed to publish only the results of football matches. The Amateur Cup contest in Wales has been abandoned and the question of abandoning all fixtures in the Principality is being considered.

NIZAM'S HELP TO INDIAN TROOPS.

LONDON, Nov. 28.

With the Nizam's help, the British Red Crecent Society has provided motor-ambulance for Indian troops.

TURKEY'S SUICIDAL ACTION.

AMIR EXPRESSES REGRET.

MESSAGE TO THE VICEROY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Nov. 29.

A communique says:—

In reply to a letter announcing the outbreak of war between Great Britain and Turkey His Excellency the Viceroy has received a most cordial and friendly acknowledgement from His Majesty the Amir who had already declared his firm intention to maintain the neutrality of Afghanistan in the present war.

His Majesty in friendly terms expresses regret that the Ottoman Government should have embarked on war with Great Britain.

MR. ROBERTS ON "TURKEY'S INSENSATE FOLLY."

ADJUSTING GOVERNMENT MACHINERY TO INDIAN CONDITIONS.

LONDON, Nov. 27.

In the House of Commons Mr. Roberts, moving the resolution sanctioning the payment from Indian revenues of the cost of troops despatched to Europe added:—"Indian Moslem could not but feel strain on their religious sympathies by Turkey's insensate folly in attacking the British Empire. They had made up their mind that the secular allegiance was due to the King-Emperor and that the idea that the present war was a religious war was an absurdity.

PARTNERSHIP IN SPIRIT.

What had happened had vindicated the policy of enlisting the co-operation of Indians in work. The Government was now finally adjusting the machinery of Government to Indian conditions, but, for the time being, constitutional changes were in abeyance. It was premature to anticipate the consequences of India's participation in the war, but a partnership in spirit with us on the battlefield could not but alter the angle from which henceforth we would regard the problems of the Government of India.

THE CAMEL CORPS ACTION.

THREE IMPRORTANT BEDOUIN SHEIKS KILLED.

CAIRO, Nov. 28.

In the action between the Bikaner Camel Corps and the Bedouin on the 20th instant, seventy Bedouin were killed, including three important Sheikhs, one of whom is a brother of the Turkish Commander, Sinfi Pasha.

FIGHTING IN THE CAUCASUS.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 29.

It is officially announced that no important engagements have occurred in the Caucasus.

The Turks who were recently defeated suffered severe losses.

The Turkish commander is dissatisfied with the conduct of Kurds and has decided to disband them.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 29.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—

The "Daily Chronicle's" correspondent at Petrograd says:—The pursuit of the defeated Turks near Erzerum has ceased. The Turks retired behind their fort fortifications. The Russians are preparing for a fresh advance. The battles were fought in bitterly cold weather. The Turks suffered from hunger and hundreds were frozen to death.

HIGH COMMISSIONER OF CYPRUS.

LONDON, Nov. 27.

Major Sir John Clauson has been appointed High Commissioner of the Cyprus.

Major John Eugene Clauson, C.V.O., C.M.G., R.E., was Lieutenant Governor of Malta since 1911. He was formerly for several years in Cyprus, being Chief Secretary to the Government of Cyprus from 1906 to 1911 and Acting High Commissioner for a short period in 1911.

INDIAN WOUNDED ARRIVE AT BRIGHTON.

LONDON, Nov. 29.

A contingent of Indian wounded has arrived at Brighton Pavilion.

MOSLEM LOYALTY.

A Press Note says that resolutions, etc., expressing loyalty to the British Government and condemning the attitude of Turkey have been received also from the Mahomedans of Malvan (Ratnagiri District), Chhota Udepur (Rewa Kantha Agency), Rajapur (Ratnagiri District), Sirur (Ghoonadi), and Sakri Taluka (West Khandesh Distriit), the Khoja community of Thana, and the Mahomedans of Alwa, Belapur, Masara and Panvel, Kolaba District.

RUSSIA AT WAR.

A DAY WITH THE GENERAL STAFF.

MEN AROUND THE GENERALISSIMO.

"The Times" publishes the following descriptive dispatch by a Special Correspondent now with the Russian Armies. The Correspondent, who has since traversed the Galician battlefield and the scene of the titanic struggle in Poland, enjoyed unusual facilities for describing the operations of the Russians, and gives here a sketch of the personalities and activities of the Generalissimo and his Staff, by whom he was received before beginning his visits to the battlefield. The dispatch which is sent from the Russian Head-quarters is dated October 11.

There is no romance about modern war. The picturesque features which formerly were so dear to the heart of the journalist are rapidly disappearing. The headquarters of a great Army during important actions is supposed to be a place alive with galloping aides and vibrant with excitement. One likes to picture the commanding General haggard and worn, leaning over his map-strewn table while muddy aides within and panting horses without await his bidding to the roar of cannon and the crackle of musketry. But these days are a thing of the past. War is now a huge business enterprise, and the presiding genius is no more apt to go to the firing line than is the chairman of a railway company inclined to put on blue overalls and take his place on an engine.

Here in Russia under the command of a single individual there is assembled the largest Army that has ever been mustered in the field of war, and one besides which the party of Persians conducted by Xerxes into Greece fades to a mere reconnaissance. All the huge and complicated mechanism of this gigantic organization centres in one secluded spot on the plains of Western Russia. It is a lovely country, and but for the variation of architecture and the difference in the population one might easily imagine oneself in Western Canada. In a grove of poplar and small pine a number of switches connecting with the main line of a certain railway have been put in, and here in railway carriages are living quietly and peacefully the group of a hundred or more men who compose the General Staff. A few panting automobiles dashing here and there and a couple of hundred Cossacks are apparently the only additions to the ordinary life of the village that is the nearest regular station on the railway.

Beyond, and hundreds of miles from this scene of tranquillity, extends the enormous chain of the Russian front, every point of which is connected with this train of carriages by the telegraph. Here, detached and with minds free from the hurly-burly and confusion of the struggle, the brains of the Army are able to command a perspective of the whole theatre of war which a nearer position might utterly destroy.

THE PRESS AND MODERN WAR.

The small group of correspondents whom the General Staff have permitted to join the Army were first taken to this rather remarkable headquarters. Here we were received by the Chief of Staff who met us in his saloon carriage and for half an hour pointed out what was expected of the journalists and what was forbidden. The point of view expressed is a perfectly simple one. The value of publicity and the approval of public opinion is not in the least overlooked, but it is perhaps considered to be a value delayed. The danger, however, of the same functions of the Press is a very real one, and the results, if unfavourable, are immediate. Here they are in Russia grappling with the most serious problem in their history. An unwise word or the revealing of a critical situation, even if involuntary and by induction, might result in the most disastrous consequences. In modern war, where the wireless and the telegraph play such an important part, it takes but a few hours from the handing in of a journalist's message until it may be in the hands of the enemy for his guidance and perhaps help, though this is the last thing that the writer imagined when he wrote his dispatch. Where so much hinges on the outcome and millions of lives are at stake, there is no margin for the war correspondent and it is perhaps safe to say that this will be the last war where even such an innocuous party as ours will be allowed to move about the field of operations.

The Chief of Staff whose name, it appears, is not to be mentioned in our letters, but which is perfectly well known both in Petrograd and England, outlined to us exactly what we could do and why we could not do more. For the present, at least, we are not going to run any risk of being shot by a German expert rifleman. His reasons for the policy exacted, though disappointing to us, were none the less convincing in their logic. The gentleman who gave us this little talk impressed me as one of the ablest soldiers intellectually that I have ever met. Keen, shrewd, restrained, and well-poised, he strikes one as quite the ideal of a strategist and organizer. How much he has had to do with the planning of the campaign I cannot say, but that he has been the centre of the web of strategy and reorganization is the generally-expressed opinion in Russia. In any event, if I ever saw a man who impressed me as being quite able to do this kind of work effectively and efficiently, it is this same Chief of General Staff of the Russian Army.

After he had talked to us we were presented to the Grand Duke, who, under the Tsar, is in supreme command of all the Armies of Russia. He is a huge man of certainly 6ft. 4in., and impresses one greatly by his absolute lack of affectation and his simplicity. He spoke rapidly to us in much the same vein as his lieutenant, and as he did so one got the impression of a shyness and diffidence which was extremely pleasing. His dress and mien were as simple as that of any of his numerous aides. His expression was that of a serious, sober man giving his entire thought and effort to a task the importance of which he in no way minimized. This, then, was the supreme head of an army nearly 10 times the size of the Grand Army that Napoleon led across the Niemen a little over a hundred years ago.

SIMPLE LIVING.

After meeting these two interesting individuals we were taken over to the Staff dining-room, and entertained at lunch and later at dinner in one of the dining carriages that has been snatched from the "de luxe" service of the Imperial railways to serve as a restaurant for the officers of the Staff. The carriage itself was formerly on the line between the Russian frontier and Petrograd, and was attached to the Nord Express, the train we used to travel by from Berlin to the Russian capital. Now all the signs of tourist travel are gone, and the walls are hung everywhere with war maps and general orders of the Staff, while the tables where the travelling public used casually to dine are now crowded three times a day with officers of every arm of the service, each intent on hurrying through his meal and taking up the task that absorbs their every waking hour.

Perhaps the most significant thing here is the simplicity with which all are living. The show and dash and display that one often imagines as pertaining to the Headquarters of a Staff are here entirely absent. Except for the insignia of rank there is no difference in the uniform or mien to distinguish the general from the humblest subaltern of the Staff. There are three Grand Dukes in the party, and all but the Generalissimo himself live exactly like the rest of the Staff, wandering into the dining carriage for their meals and mixing equally with lieutenants and generals, neither exacting nor receiving anything more than does anyone else.

Though Russia is an autocracy, there is more social and civil equality than any country I know of, and the greatest men in position are the most democratic in action. As long as one does not meddle in politics one can do exactly what one pleases without the slightest objection from anyone else. The nobility are far more democratic than American millionaires, and are received here at least with far less ostentation than is exacted by the "nouveaux riches" of England and America from their subordinates. The fare is simple, and the order forbidding strong drink is applied to these Staff officers with the same emphasis as to the peasant or to the cab driver of Petrograd. Vodka, champagne, and the liqueurs that have always been so dear to the heart of the Russian gentleman have utterly disappeared and the Grand Duke himself permits on his own table nothing stronger than claret or white wine. When the men at the very top of the organization deny themselves the refreshment of drinks, it is perfectly obvious that no one else in the Army is getting any, and I think it may be taken as a positive conclusion that there was never a more clear-headed or more sober army in the field than that which is now facing the hordes of the Teutons at this present moment.

15 AGAINST 700.

HOW BRITISH HEROES HELD A TRENCH.

Our men have fought with extraordinary valour against great odds (writes a special correspondent of "The Times"). After the capture of Laventie only fifteen men held a trench in an isolated position for twenty-four hours against 700 Germans. On their right was a ruined farmhouse with a garden in which wire entanglements had been constructed. On the other side of the garden there was a wood, behind which the main body of our troops were entrenched. In front of the trenches were two lines of wire entanglements, one at 50 yards distance, the second—at 150 yards distance. On the further entanglements tin cans had been suspended.

The enemy began their attack along the whole line in the night. Rockets burst in blue flame over our position, giving the advancing enemy temporary glimpses of our position.

VOLLEY AFTER VOLLEY.

They reached the outer line of wire; the tin cans tinkled. Our men reserved their fire for a time, then poured in volley after volley.

The enemy recoiled, advanced again, and dug themselves in within a few hundred yards of our trenches. Seven hundred of them attacked the isolated trench on the left of the farmhouse garden. All day just fifteen men kept them at bay, opening fire whenever they dared rise to advance. Only one of the fifteen was hit, wounded in the thigh. The enemy came, and darkness.

One of the fifteen crawled under the wire into the garden and reached the main position behind the wood. He brought back thirty bandoliers filled with cartridges. The gallant band held out till four o'clock the next morning, when relief came to them.

In reply to a largely signed petition by the public of Rangoon to remove the segregated area in which the prostitutes of Rangoon reside the Lieutenant-Governor of Burma accepts the contention of the petitions as to the existence of the segregated area being objectionable and it is to be done away with. The owners and occupiers of the area including half a dozen streets in the neighbourhood of the 29th Street, are to be given notice by the Commissioner of Police warning them that the business must no longer be carried on on penalty of their premises being closed.

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STORIES FROM THE FRONT.

ADVENTURES OF A DISPATCH RIDER

"The Times" publishes the following stories from the front:—

A second lieutenant motor-cycle dispatch rider in the Intelligence Corps writes home to his brother:—

It has been rather Hell at times, but it is an awfully up and down job, and quite pleasant occasionally. One of my best was looking for a rearguard which had been withdrawn four hours before outside a certain town. Of course the place was seething with German patrols—almost ran into a crowd of 21 in one village. Got away there all right. Heard of 300 from the inhabitants (probable a lie as to numbers) in another village. Got off down a side road and ran into another village where 14 Uhlans had just passed with one English prisoner, and five down another road. Took the road with five on, as it seemed safer. Then heard of a German staff officer's car just ahead from the peasants. By now I had of course quite given up any hope of getting back, so pursued the car to see what damage I could do. Missed the car, luckily perhaps, and arrived at cross roads five kilos from destination. Cleared off down road and came across four of our cavalry stragglers trying to get back. Sighted five German cavalry crossing the canal to the left 300 yards or so, but blinded on and got home. I imagine the cavalry didn't. Met the officer who had sent me out a few days ago. He was most surprised to see me back, and said he was sorry, but there never had been a rearguard there for four hours when he sent me out. All this is not recent, but some 3½ weeks ago. Have also been under carbine fire at close range from some rotten Uhlans or somebody, so they told me, in the early morning mist in a village street. No damage done. One gets occasional lead slung at one every now and then but the only time I got it really thick was when I got into a hot corner with the gunners in some trees, and they let me have it with shrapnel. The noise of shrapnel in the trees is tip-top. The long whistle before it bursts and the constant query as to where it is going to burst all adds interest to the proceedings. It is, extraordinary really what little damage tons of shrapnel does, or any other shell fire for that matter, considering the quantity fired.

EGGS AND SHRAPNEL.

The very next morning we were sitting in a farmhouse with breakfast, consisting of a wonderful find of eggs, cooking in the yard, when they started shelling us again. This was most inconsiderate of them as the eggs were likely to become overcooked. However, we got them and went on with our breakfast quietly, as shrapnel has little penetrating power and one is quite safe in a house it appears. On reading this over it sounds as if we were all leading the most hair-raising life, but these things are not happening every day. The average life is, or was, long trek marches or rides till one was dead weary, sometimes on one's own power, sometimes bike, and all on a transport. Hell's own heat and dust, hell's own rain, constant stench of dead horses, a constant succession of deserted villages, and no food. Amongst things required a Balaclava cap is also very useful on some of these loathsome bivouac-in-the-storm nights. One just lies in a puddle in pelting rain saturated, gets up in the morning drenched to the skin, squelches about all day in wet things in constant rain, slaps down anywhere at night under a tree or collects some straw, also wet, and so on till the next morning, and still one is quite fit notwithstanding.

THE FRENCH TO THE RESCUE.

A Lieutenant in the R.A.M.C. writes:—

On the first of September there was a rear-guard action with the Germans and I was with one of our field companies which was fortifying positions. As we went along I stopped to dress some wounded and an officer came up and told me there were lots of our wounded in some woods behind, so I rode back to see if I could do anything for them. As I went on I saw some troops about 500 yards off, and, not being sure if they were ours or Germans, turned off towards some woods on the left. They then began to fire on me, so I lay flat on my horse and stuck my spurs in, and we galloped off, hearing their bullets whizz above and below us and all round, but fortunately neither my horse nor I was hit. I then was going back to our troops when I met another officer on ours coming along with an ambulance wagon. He had been ordered to go back, and I could not very well let him go alone, so I turned again with him hoping we might manage to evade the Germans. We walked right into some of their infantry, however and were made prisoners. They treated us quite well and bagged most of our kit after taking our swords, revolvers, and horses. Next day they sent us to a place where they had a field hospital, and 97 of our wounded and some prisoners. We were joined by two other R.A.M.C. officers who had also been captured, so the four of us got to work and looked after our own people, and there was lots to be done and not enough dressings and food. The Germans had about 200 of their own wounded. They said they were going to take us to Berlin and keep us there till the end of the war, but on September 11 the French came along and drove them away and we were free. Arrangements were made to send back our wounded with two of our officers, and Lieutenant,——and I bagged two German horses and rode for two days through the country to rejoin our units, which we reached on the 14th. They were quite respectable to us and our prisoners and wounded in that memorable 10 days.

PROOFS OF PREPARATION.

A corporal in the 3rd Signal Troop writes in a letter dated October 17-20:—

We've come across some extraordinary proofs of preparation for the war. Enormous concrete foundations for their heavy siege guns, the "Jack Johnsons," which must have taken months to set, let alone to build. They have bought sites of land, ostensibly to build factories, and then delayed the building of them, thus getting a plausible excuse for the concrete foundations. A lot of those stories of German looting are absurd. . . . The inexcusable things are the burning of villages and shooting of civilians for no reason. It seems to be all done systematically. Lots of the cruelty yarns are all rot, but again I know for a fact some awful things they've done.

BRITISH MARKSMANSHIP.

The attache of a neutral Power has told a Sheffield man whom he met in Holland that German officers had admitted to him that against the British Army their losses had been terrible.

One highly-placed officer told me, he said, that they had never in all their text-books and histories come across such a rearguard action as was fought by the British during the great retreat. "Our instructions were," said this officer, "to hack our way through the Allies' ranks and if men dropped out we were to pay no attention to them, but to pass on by a forced march day and night. I was opposed to the English but we hardly ever saw an Englishman. We rolled up in our masses and the better men began to get ahead, only to be ambushed. We tried by every means possible to get through. It was like pushing against a wall of fog. It gave way every time we pushed, but still remained, and we were fired on all the way. The British marksmanship was something to marvel at. In my regiment we lost two-thirds of our officers. They were all killed, shot through the chest."

SUPPLIES FROM CHICAGO.

PACKING HOUSES OVERWHELMED BY EUROPEAN ORDERS

A Chicago message dated Nov. 2 states: All the big packing houses here are working night and day, endeavouring to fill European orders, of which there has been a tremendous rush. Chief of these are, of course, supplies for the troops of all the warring nations, and vast quantities of frozen and tinned meats are being shipped to Europe. One concern alone has an order for three hundred thousand pounds.

The Government has placed the stockyards in quarantine to prevent the shipment of cattle, except in sealed cars for immediate slaughter, on account of an epidemic of foot and mouth disease. The action is a precautionary one, as the authorities fear that in the tremendous herds handled by the stockyards some diseased cattle may have passed through Chicago.

The Rockefeller Foundation has allotted £200,000 to be devoted to the Belgian War Relief Commission. The steamer Massa sequa which sails to-morrow for Rotterdam, has on board 28,000 barrels of flour, 400,000 lbs. of rice, 600,000 lbs. of beans, 100,000 lbs. of bacon, and other supplies, which have been gathered at an expenditure of £55,000. Mr. John D Rockefeller, jun., in making this announcement, quoted Dr. Page, the American Ambassador in London that it would require £200,000 a month to save Belgium from starvation.

TREACHERY OF DYING GERMAN.

REVOLVER SHOT AT BELGIAN GOOD SAMARITAN.

Mr. Cozens-Hardy in a message to the "Daily News", from Paris, dated Nov. 3, writes:—

A Belgian sergeant—one of many fine-looking soldiers of King Albert who are resting here, and are already prime favourites with the Parisian population—had an eager group of listeners at the Cafe Mollard this morning. Here is one of his yarns, told just as he related it:

"The other day I was mounted on a German charger we had captured at the battle of Diest, and was doing patrol duty near the village of E——. I have never ridden a more mettlesome or sensitive horse. He would rear at any object in the road long before I saw it.

"I had outridden my comrades when the animal started to neigh, and abruptly halted. Seeing nothing, I dug my spurs into him, but he stood stock still like a trained pointer. So down I got, carbine in hand, and peered around. I heard a groan, and half concealed in the hedge was a German soldier, bleeding badly from a wound in the side.

"His big eyes were wide open, and death was not far off. He made signs that he was thirsty. I took his gun from him, and turned towards my horse to get the gourd from my bag. In a moment a shot rang out, and a bullet whistled past my ear. And at the same moment the horse plunged and fell to the ground. The man had tried to kill me. I was so indignant that I could not help swinging my carbine at his head. Then, curious to know how he could have fired after I had disarmed him, I searched his body. It had no weapon on it, but a revolver was lying in the ferns by his side."

BULGARIA AND SERVIA.

EFFORTS AT RECONCILIATION.

Strong efforts are now being made to reconcile Bulgaria and Serbia, states a Petrograd message dated Nov. 3. It is known that the Bulgarian Premier, M. Radoslavoff, claims all Macedonia with Ochrida and Bitolia as the condition of co-operation with Serbia. It is believed that M. Pashitch has offered on behalf of Serbia the territory up to the lake Ostrovo and promised to ensure a supply of arms and ammunition if Bulgaria were to enter the war against Turkey. M. Radoslavoff, however, maintains that Bulgarian national opinion unanimously insists on the original claim, and it is possible that M. Pashitch, under pressure, may advance on Serbia's offer.

BELGIAN CALL TO ARMS.

COUNTRY'S APPEAL TO HER SONS ABROAD.

The following proclamation has been issued by the Belgian Government to their countrymen abroad:

"Driven from their towns and villages by the horrors of an invasion, numerous Belgian families have sought refuge in other lands. They have found shelter in hospitable countries, where public bodies and private citizens have vied with each other in the warmth of their welcome, and shown hospitality which the Belgian nation will always remember with gratitude.

"On all these expatriated families one duty lies—never to forget their country, their relatives, their friends, their workfellows, who are now suffering so cruelly.

THOUGHTS OF HOME.

"In these days of proof, let them by their courage and dignity increase the sympathy which is being shown to Belgium throughout the world by all upright and generous peoples. Let their thoughts, their hopes, and their acts always have but one aim—the liberation of their beloved land.

"Amongst many Belgian families there are still men capable of bearing arms. A large number have voluntarily come forward to join the Army, and it is necessary that all should do so without delay.

"Therefore, in the name of the King and the nation we solemnly call upon all Belgians physically fit, between the ages of 18 and 30, to enlist for the duration of the war.

HOW TO ENLIST.

"Every facility will be given to them by the Belgian Consuls, and on being found fit they will receive the necessary expenses and passes to enable them immediately to join the centres of enlistment in England and France.

"Belgians between 18 and 30 who do not respond to this appeal by Nov. 15 may be requisitioned for military works, according to the law of August 14, 1887.

"Victim of a crime of which history has no example to offer, Belgium has the right to all the aid her people can render. Let them all, under the guidance of a King of whom the nation is proud, assist in hastening the hour when Belgians shall again find themselves united, independent, and free in their beloved country, whose sufferings have rendered her only the more dear."

MOTHER'S LETTER TO SOLDIER HUSBAND.

HARROWING INCIDENT OF THE WAR IN THE VOSGES.

According to the "Daily News" correspondent at Paris a remarkable letter from a Lorraine peasant woman was published there on Nov. 3. It is written from a village in the Vosges to her soldier husband who is away at the western theatre of the war. It gives a peculiarly striking and startling idea of the brutality of the hostilities on the mountain frontiers.

"Dear Henry," it begins, "I had four letters from you to-day all at once, and this is the second I am sending you. Of course you say why haven't you written oftener? The Germans have been here three weeks, and when I tell you the torture we have undergone you will need all your courage to listen, and you will understand my silence.

"How shall I begin? My baby was born in the midst of a terrific bombardment. I was alone except for my poor mother and dad. Next day they bundled all of us into the church, left us without food, and posted armed sentries in the belfry. A shell burst into the building and killed mother, Vinee-Elene, and tiny Fernande. A piece of shell hit the baby on its side and it suffered agonies an hour. The elder child was not killed outright. It exclaimed: Mother, take us out of the church; it isn't safe; and mayn't I have something to eat?' I hadn't even a crust to give her. Her last words were: 'Mother dear, I think I am dying.'

"That was not all. I had to take the dying baby from mother's dead arms. The day after more Prussians entered the church. Thirty of us were dead, so we were ordered into the fields, and I had to go like the rest, though I was so weak I twice fell down. Finally, I reached Moncel, where I and dad found friends.

"Now don't fret for your family, for you have only me to think of now, and I have always, as you know, been equal to an emergency (Je suis bonne pour me debrouiller). Your children are dead. Mind you keep alive to avenge the hideous wrong, for if you don't I'll seize a gun and account for a brace myself.

"Doesn't this letter give strength and courage to fight?"

RUSSIA THE BREAKER OF GERMANY'S BACK.

The broad result of the past month's battles in Poland and East Prussia has unquestionably been that Russia has broken Germany's back there, says the Petrograd correspondent of the "Daily News," wiring on Nov. 3. It has been suggested that Germany, concurrently with her throwing Turkey into the arena, might now also start overtures for a settlement with Russia.

In view of this the Moscow Merchants' Guild has addressed to the Tsar an appeal expressing the hope that the question of peace may not be considered until the Russian army is in the heart of Germany. The Tsar has replied that he shares their feelings, and that any fears they have regarding the time and occasion of peace are unfounded.

GERMAN ESPIONAGE.

NAVAL LIEUTENANT SENTENCED TO DEATH.

PRISONER'S DRAMATIC SILENCE.

The court-martial on Carl Hans Lody, a lieutenant in the German Naval Reserve, ended at the Middlesex Guildhall on Nov. 2 without, however, sentence being announced. This will be made known in due course. Lody, who posed in this country as an American tourist, named Inglis, was charged with war treason by conveying information to Germany. The ending of the trial had quite a dramatic touch about it, says the "Daily News."

Very little more than an hour was sufficient to bring the case to a close. Punctually at two o'clock the President of the Court, Major-General Lord Cheylesmore, and the eight uniformed officers constituting the tribunal, took their seats. Ten minutes later Mr. Bodkin, for the prosecution, rose to address the Court in a speech consisting of a moderate demonstration of the prisoner's guilt.

By half past two he had given place to the defending counsel, Mr. George Elliott, K.C., who confined his appeal on the prisoner's behalf to a dignified plea that something less than the extreme sentence of death should be passed on a man, himself a German, actuated by patriotic German motives, a brave man, "to whom we cannot deny a meed of respect for the risk he took."

NO VERDICT.

The guilt of the prisoner having been admitted the Judge-Advocate pronounced the usual summing-up to be unnecessary. A few minutes after three the Court retired to consider its decision, and returning after five minutes' absence, announced that sentence would be promulgated in due course. No verdict was given.

Mr. Bodkin, in his address, said the proceedings had amounted to more or less a long plea of guilty which the prisoner had made at the time when it must have been obvious not only to him, but to his experienced advisers, that to dispute the evidence was a hopeless task.

"This man, in my submission," said Mr. Bodkin, gravely, "is a dangerous man, and it is against such a man that the customary international military law is aimed and it is only by such tribunals as these that protection can be applied."

MR. ELLIOTT'S PLEA.

Mr. Elliott, K.C., admitted that Lody had been guilty of war treason, and made a long appeal to the Court not to inflict the extreme penalty. Rather than try to wring from the Court a decision in his favour by mere legal quibbling, or forensic skill, Lody desired to say quite frankly that he came to this country actuated by patriotic German motives, entirely paying his own expenses and carrying his life in his hand, to fulfil the mandate of his superiors.

Counsel said he was not speaking on behalf of a fear-stricken wretch, reduced to a condition in which his mental and physical faculties were destroyed, but on behalf of a man born in a land of which he was proud, and whose history and traditions he cherished. Lody's grandfather was a great soldier who held a fortress against Napoleon. It was in that spirit that accused wished to stand before the Court.

"I wish to make it as plain as the language of man can make it" added Mr. Elliott, "that I am not here in any sense to cringe for mercy. My client does not stand here ashamed for a moment of anything he has done. He knows the penalties to which he has rendered himself liable, and he will accept his fate in the same spirit of manhood which prompted him to carry his life in his hands when he came into this country.

FACING IT "LIKE A MAN."

"If you think he was doing for Germany what many men of this country would do for their land in other parts of the world, and which may be done now in this country—if you come to that decision he will face it like a man. Lody has led, up to July of this year, an honourable life. His conduct from that date may be regarded by us as such that we cannot tolerate even the existence of a man who can devote himself in such circumstances to what he has done. But the least we can do is to give him credit for doing on behalf of his country that which, if no other avenue of service opened itself to us, many of us, if we felt bound to do it, and were asked, would do it and accept the risks."

In conclusion, Mr. Elliott expressed the opinion that the accused could not have had a fairer trial even if he had been one of the most distinguished subjects of our King. Mr. Elliott also stated that the man arrested in Court on Saturday was a total stranger to Lody.

When Lord Cheylesmore and his brother officers returned to the Court, after considering their finding, there was a tense silence. Prisoner once more was escorted up the stairs into the dock. He stood facing the tribunal as stiffly as the two soldiers who guarded him with fixed bayonets.

NOTHING TO SAY.

Lord Cheylesmore: I must ask the prisoner if he has any statement to make.

Prisoner (firmly): Not on my behalf.

The President: You have nothing to say?

For a moment the prisoner remained silent, bending his head as he had often done in the case. He seemed in deep thought, and all eyes were rivetted upon him. Then, lifting his head suddenly, he said in a voice full of sadness, "I have nothing more to say."

The prisoner was sentenced to death and shot at the Tower of London.

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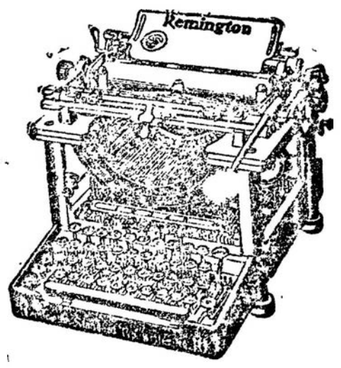

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THE BRITISH MOVE NORTHWARD.

FIVE DAYS' DESPERATE FIGHTING.

ENEMY'S HUGE LOSSES.

An "Eye-witness" present with the General Headquarters supplied the following descriptive account of the successful move of the British forces northward of the Franco-Belgian frontier towards the close of October.

Before the narrative of the progress of the fighting near the Franco-Belgian frontier subsequent to October 20 is given a brief description will be given of the movement of a certain fraction of our troops from its former line facing north, on the east of Paris, to its present position facing east, in the north-west corner of France, by which a portion of the British Army has been enabled to join hands with the incoming and growing stream of reinforcements. This is now an accomplished fact, as is generally known, and can therefore be explained in some detail without detriment. Mention will also be made of the gradual development up to October 20 in the nature of the operations in this quarter of the theatre of war, which has recently come into such prominence.

UNDER COVER OF NIGHT.

What was implied in the actual withdrawal from contact with the enemy along the Aisne will be appreciated when the conditions under which we were then situated are recalled. In places the two lines were not 100 yards apart, and for us no movement was possible during daylight. In some of the trenches which were under enfilade fire our men had to sit all day long close under the traverses—as are called those mounds of earth which stretch like partitions at intervals across a trench, so as to give protection from lateral fire. Even where there was cover, such as that afforded by depressions or sunken roads, on the hill-side below and behind our firing line any attempt to cross the intervening space was met by fierce bursts of machine gun and shell fire. The men in the firing line were on duty for 24 hours at a time and brought rations and water with them when they came on duty, for none could be sent up to them during the day. Even the wounded could not be removed until dark.

The preliminary retirement of the units was therefore carried out gradually under cover of darkness. That the Germans only once opened fire upon them whilst so engaged was due to the care with which the operation was conducted and also, probably, to the fact that the enemy were so accustomed to the recurrence of the sounds made by the relief of the men in the firing line and by the movement of the supply trains below that they were misled as to what was actually taking place. What the operation amounted to on our part was the evacuation of the trenches, under carefully made arrangements with the French, who had to take our place in the trenches, the retirement to the river below—in many cases down a steep slope—the crossing of the river over the noisy plank roadways of floating or repaired bridges—which were mostly commanded by the enemy's guns—and the climb up to the top of the plateau on the south side. The rest of the move was a complicated feat of transportation, which cut across some of the lines of communication of our Allies; but it requires no description here. In spite of the various difficulties the whole strategic operation of transferring the large number of troops from the Aisne was carried out without loss and practically without a hitch.

GERMAN ATTACK ON THE COAST.

After the fall of Antwerp and the release of the besieging troops there was a gradual increase in the strength of the operation met with by us. The resistance of the detachments—which beyond the right extreme of the German fortified line near Bethune a fortnight ago consisted almost entirely of cavalry—grew more and more determined, as more infantry and guns came into the front line, until Tuesday, October 20, when the arrival opposite us of a large portion of the new formations and considerable number of heavy guns enabled the enemy to assume the offensive practically against the whole of our line, at the same time that they attacked the Belgians between us and the coast. The operations then really assumed a fresh complexion.

Since that date up to the 25th, apart from the operations on either side of us, there has been plenty of action to chronicle on our immediate front, where some of the heaviest fighting in which we have yet been engaged has taken place, resulting in immense loss to the Germans. On Wednesday, the 21st the new German formations again pressed forward in force vigorously all along our line. On our right, south of the Lys, an attack on Violaines was repulsed with loss to the assailants. On the other hand, we were driven from some ground close by, to the north, but regained it by a counter-attack. Still further north the Germans gained and retained some points. Their total casualties to the south-east of Armentieres are estimated at over 6,000.

On the north of the Lys, in our centre, a fiercely-contested action took place near La Gheir, which village was captured in the morning by the enemy and then retaken by us. In this direction the German casualties were also extremely heavy. They came on with the greatest bravery, in swarms, only to be swept away by our fire. One battalion of their 104th Regiment was practically wiped out, some 400 dead being picked up by us in our lines alone. Incidentally, by our counter-attack, we took 130 prisoners and released some 40 of our own men who had been surrounded and captured, including a subaltern of artillery, who had been cut off while observing from a point of vantage. It is agreeable to record that our men were very well treated by their captors, who were Saxons, being placed in cellars for protection from the bombardment of our own guns.

THE "COLDSTREAM GUARDS."

On our left our troops advanced against the German XXVIth Reserve Corps near Passchendaele and were met by a determined counter-offensive, which was driven back with great loss. At night the Germans renewed their efforts unsuccessfully in this quarter. At one point they tried a ruse which is no longer new. As they came up in solid line two deep they shouted out, "Don't fire; we are the Coldstream Guards." But our men are getting used to tricks of this kind, and the only result of this "slimness" was that they allowed the enemy's infantry to approach quite close before they swept them down with magazine fire. Apart from the 400 dead found near our lines in our centre our patrols afterwards discovered some 300 dead further out in front of our left, killed by our artillery.

Thursday, the 22nd, saw a renewal of the pressure against us. We succeeded, however, in holding our ground in nearly every quarter. South of the Lys the enemy attacked from La Bassee and gained Violaines and another point, but their effort against a third village was repulsed by artillery fire alone, the French and British guns working together very effectively. On the north of the river it was a day of minor attacks against us, which were all beaten back.

GERMANS' SPLENDID BRAVERY.

On our left the 23rd was a bad day for the Germans. Advancing in our turn, we drove them from some of the trenches out of which they had turned us on the previous evening, captured 150 prisoners, and released some of our men whom they had taken. As the Germans retreated our guns did great execution amongst them. They afterwards made five desperate assaults on our trenches, advancing in mass and singing "Die Wacht am Rhein" as they came on. Each assault was easily beaten back, our troops waiting until the enemy came to very close range before they opened fire with rifles and maxims, causing terrible havoc in the solid masses.

On Saturday, the 24th, action on our right was once more confined to that of artillery, except at night, when the Germans pressed on, only to be repulsed. In the centre, near Armentieres, our troops withstood three separate attempts of the enemy to push forward, our guns coming into play with good effect. Against our left the German XXVIIth Corps made a violent effort, with no success. On Sunday, the 25th, it was our turn to take the offensive. This was carried out by a portion of our left wing, which advanced, gained some ground, and took two guns and 80 prisoners. It is believed that six machine guns fell to the French. In the centre the fighting was severe, though generally indecisive in result, and the troops in some places were engaged in hand-to-hand combat. Towards evening we captured 200 prisoners. On the right action was again confined to that of the guns.

VICTORY TO THE MOST ENDURING.

Up to the night of the 25th, therefore, not only have we maintained our position against the great effort on the part of the enemy to break through to the west, or to force us back, which started on the 20th; we have on our left passed to the offensive. These six days, as may be gathered, have been spent by us in repelling a succession of desperate onslaughts. It is true that the efforts against us have been made to a great extent by partially trained men some of whom appear to be suffering from lack of food. But it must not be forgotten that these troops, which are in great force, have only recently been brought into the field, and are therefore comparatively fresh. They are fighting also with the utmost determination, in spite of the fact that many of them are heartily sick of the war.

The struggle has been of the most severe and sanguinary nature and it seems that success will favour that side which is possessed of most endurance or can bring up and fling fresh forces into the fray. Though we have undoubtedly inflicted immense loss upon the enemy, they have so far been able to fill up the gaps in their ranks and to return to the charge, and we have suffered heavily ourselves.

One feature of the tactics now employed has been the use of cavalry in dismounted action, for on both sides many of the mounted troops are fighting in the trenches alongside the infantry. Armoured motor-cars armed with maxims and light quick-firing guns have also recently played a useful part on our side, especially in helping to eject the enemy lurking in villages and isolated buildings. Against such parties the combined action of the quick-firer against the snipers in buildlings and the maxim against them when they are driven into the open is most efficacious.

ESCAPE OF KING ALBERT AND M. POINCARE.

STORY OF GERMAN AIR RAID THAT FAILED.

According to a "Central News" correspondent a German airman in a Taube made a daring attempt on Nov. 2, at Furnes to kill King Albert and President Poincare from a height of 5,000ft.

The attempt was made while Belgian-French cavalry was drawn up ready for inspection in the square opposite to the Hotel de Ville.

The German spy system, however, failed for once in its usual accuracy, for the bomb was dropped half an hour before the President and the King arrived.

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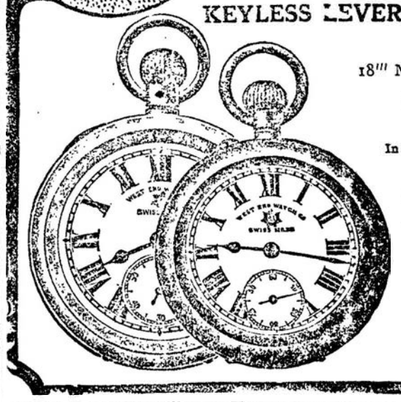

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SIR JOHN FRENCH.

A LEADER OF ORIGINAL GENIUS.

The following character sketch by Mr. A. G. Gardiner appears in the "Daily News and Leader":—

It has been said that South Africa is the grave of reputations. The saying is older than the second Boer War, but it was that war which gave it the significance that attaches to it to-day. Buller's failure, though most conspicuous, was only typical of what happened in the early stages of the war, and in the later stages Lord Roberts and Lord Kitchener, though more successful, cannot be said to have added to their reputations. There was, however, one exception to the depressing rule—one reputation which found in South Africa not a grave but a birthplace. Sir John French went into the war unknown to the world: he emerged from it with the most secure reputation as a fighting General in the British Army. This suggests no reflection on Lord Kitchener. His success has been that of the organiser of war rather than that of the General in the field.

If we ask what was the source of that deep and confident faith in Sir John French which was the product of the war we shall find that it was not merely the almost unvarying success which attended him, but the sense that in him there worked an original genius of a rare and indisputable kind. Now originality in any walk of life is hard to achieve. It is most difficult of all to achieve in the military profession, in which the law of discipline makes the free play of the mind seem like the most dangerous of all heresies. Discipline and originality are natural enemies, but they are enemies that have to be reconciled if the highest efficiency of an army is to be realised. It was this necessity which haunted Bernhardi when he was showing Germany how it was to win the next war. Prince Bulow has said that the spirit of discipline, even without enthusiam, had enabled Prussia to march to victory in the past; but Bernhardi like Scharnhorst before him saw that in the new conditions of war mere reliance upon the unquestioning discipline of the mass was fatal and he was never tired of preaching that, with discipline, there must be the element of individual initiative.

SCIENCE AND ART.

If this element is important in the case of the men it is vastly more important in the case of the officer. But the sterilising dominion of precedent and tradition in his case is most difficult to attack because it is founded not only in the idea of obedience but in professional pride. It is easy to confuse loyalty to the spirit of the profession, which should be constant, with loyalty to its methods which should be varying. "It's a way we have in the Army" becomes an easy formula for getting rid of thinking and for treating everyone who dares to think as a dangerous person.

Now Sir John French is one of those men who are not terrorised by tradition. He has an independent life of the mind which enables him to shake himself free from conventional thought, and he encourages the same freedom in others. When he was appointed Chief of the Imperial General Staff in 1912 he issued a memorandum inviting officers to contribute to the pages of the new Army Review and to give expression to original ideas even though they differed from the doctrines of the official text books. He has the wisdom to see that war is both a science and an art—that it is necessary to equip the mind with all the science of war, with all that has been thought and done by the masters in the past and that it is equally necessary in action to be the master and not the slave of that science. Sir Evelyn Wood said recently that when he inspected Major French's regiment many years ago he asked a superior officer his opinion of the Major. "For ever reading military books" was the reply. And his sister, Mrs. Despard—under whose eye he was brought up after the death of his parents—has borne similar witness to his life-long concentration upon the one theme that dominates his mind—the theory and practice of war.

THE REFORMER.

For, in spite of an early predilection for preaching, he has been a soldier all his life. It is true that in obedience to the parental example—for his father, Captain French, of Ripple Vale, Kent, had been an officer in the Navy—young French, in 1866, at the age of fourteen, joined the senior service and served four years as a naval cadet on the Britannia. But the natural genius of the lad prevailed and in 1874 he began his military career with a commission in the 19th Hussars. It was here that his independence of mind began to show itself, not in assertive eccentricity (for he is the most modest of men and his genius consists in the possession of common sense in an uncommon measure); but in the fresh and original thought he brought to bear on his profession. His regiment was not in those days a smart affair. It was one of those, formed after the Indian mutiny, in which only small men were enlisted and which, in consequence, were known as the "Dumpies." The atmosphere of the officers' mess in the 19th Hussars was no better and no worse than the average in those days of dry rot. The military calling was merely a phase of the sporting equipment of a gentleman, and drill and manoeuvres were rather dull and perfunctory incidents in an otherwise agreeable mode of life, while anything like the serious study of the science of war marked a man out as a curiosity, if not as rather a vulgar fellow. Soldiering was a sport which could only be degraded by study. And as for the cavalry, its chief function was to give tone to what would otherwise be a vulgar brawl. It needed a man of strong will and clear ideas to cut across such ingrained habits of thought and to set up a new professional standard, and John French was the man for the task. His influence prevailed, and the subsequent reputation achieved by the 19th was chiefly due to his efforts.

THE MAN.

His success here and always was the more enduring because it was won in such a human and unpretentious way. He has not the grim aloofness of commanders like Wellington or Kitchener, nor does he cultivate the Napoleonic arts of battery. But he is not inferior to any of these men in conveying that impression which is essential to the great General—the impression that he has the secret of victory in him. Without that assurance an army goes into battle robbed of its most powerful asset. Sir John French conveys the impression, not by enveloping himself in an atmosphere of remoteness and mystery, but by giving the sense of a singularly sane, balanced, day-light mind, firm in its judgments, yet open to conviction; masterful, yet without the fatal blemish of vanity or ambition; profoundly instructed yet wholly free from the taint of the doctrinaire. He is, in a word, the ordinary man in an extraordinary degree, fearless of danger, imperturbable in action, free alike from exaltations and despairs, cool when the temperature is highest and warm when the blast is coldest and, in all circumstances, human, generous, a little hot-tempered, and always comprehensible. One would be tempted to say that he was the *beau ideal* of the English man, but for the fact that he is Irish.

"INEFFICIENT TO COMMAND."

But in spite of his high personal qualities and the universal affection with which he is regarded, his path has not been unobstructed. No man who thinks independently and acts on his thinking can expect that in a world governed by precedent—least of all can he expect it in an institution which like the Army makes every rut sacred. He became known to the conventional as a man with rather heretical notions about the use of cavalry—for example, he taught his men that they might have to fight on foot—and he had the distinction (and, incidentally, the good fortune) to be passed over at a critical moment in his career by the late Duke of Cambridge to whom a new idea was perdition and the man who entertained it a peril. Even his successes were, to the pedants, gained by means so unorthodox to rule him out as an unsafe man. Thus, when commanding the cavalry in the manœuvres of 1897 he acheieved a brilliant success, his tactics were severely assailed as unsound and as involving undue risks, and his nomination to the command of the cavalry in the Boer War was opposed on the ground that he was "inefficient to command in the field." Fortunately, General Buller had had experience of General French in Egypt, at Abu Klea and Metemneh, and he insisted on his appointment to the cavalry command.

THE BOER WAR.

Now if one judged war as a science only, as the Germans do, and not as an art, as Napoleon did, there would have been a reasonable case against the selection of French. For though he has been one of the most careful students of war of his time and, when at the War Office as Assistant Adjutant-General, devoted himself daily to working out tactical problems, he is essentially a pragmatist in war. He knows that war is too irrational, too incalculable a thing to be governed by rules—that every situation is unprecedented, is made up of factors, human, material, moral, that have never occurred in the same relation before, that in the last resource it is judgment, inspiration, common sense, informed by science but not controlled by it, which must be in command. To put it in another way, it is not a man's theories that count but his personality. It was possible to condemn French on his work in manœuvres because according to the rules he took too great risks, and manœuvres having no reality could not demonstrate that those risks were warranted. Only actual war could reveal whether audacity and caution were in due equipoise.

And that was the revelation of the Boer War in regard to Sir John French. It showed that he had the genius for seizing a situation swiftly and truly, that he was always master of the whole sum, not only the sum of his own resources, but the sum of his enemy's resources, that his risks, though they might ignore rules, never ignored facts. As an example, take the best known but not the greatest of his achievements in the Boer War—the relief of Kimberley. When French hurled his cavalry division at the Boer lines he took risks which in manœuvres would have been denounced as fatal. By every theory of the text books he should have been destroyed. Instead, the fury, unexpectedness, momentum of the act carried him through the storm unscathed. The clouds of dust flung up by the flying feet of the horses enveloped the charge in obscurity, and the Boers for once lost their heads and fired confusedly. Their line was pierced, they fled in disorder, and Kimberley was relieved. It was the first great success of the war. It was achieved in the teeth of all doctrine, and on the basis of actual present conditions, the meaning and values of which only a swift and sure intuition could reveal.

A FAMOUS EXPLOIT.

Or take that still greater, because more complex and sustained, feat at Koodoosrand Drift. French and his cavalry, worn out after the long action at Dronfield, were resting in the evening when news came that Cronje was fleeing to Bloemfontein with all his force, and that French must cut him off at Koodoosrand Drift. On the face of it so great a task was physically impossible to the exhausted horses and tired men, but French is never overawed by the "impossible." What does the soldier live for except to prove that the impossible is possible and snatch victory as the reward? "Impossible? Is that all? Then the sooner we set about it the better" is his attitude. By midnight he was moving; by nine o'clock in the morning his advanced patrol came in sight of the enemy crossing the Modder in a confused mass, and never dreaming of danger from the west. The apparition of French across the path was as startling as the descent of Montrose at Inverlochy, or of Stonewall Jackson at Manasses Junction. But Cronje was in overwhelming superiority, and it was only by the most audacious "bluff," by spreading his little force over a wide front and giving the impression of numbers, that French was able to hold the enemy in check until the panting infantry under Kitchener came up from the east and sealed Cronje's fate.

This incident disclosed qualities in French not less important than his brilliant daring—qualities— which are proving invaluable in his present gigantic task. I refer to his unquestioning loyalty and his incomparable powers of endurance. Without them there would have been disaster in France. The co-operation of allies is always a delicate and perilous operation, and the relations of Sir John French and General Joffre were peculiarly susceptible to strain. French is not only a Field Marshal, and therefore Joffre's superior in rank, but he entered the war with a reputation established on the field of battle—a reputation second to none in Europe—while his chief had had no experience of war on a great scale. Nevertheless, the English commander has given the world a supreme example of perfect loyalty, not merely in deed and word, but in a spirit that furnishes one of the most chivalrous object lessons in the history of war. And his endurance has been no less invaluable. It is not merely physical endurance. That, with his short, unromantic, but very servicable figure, he possesses in an extraordinary degree. Weariness of body seems unknown to him. But even more important is his mental endurance. There is a touch of habitual depression in Kitchener, just a little sense of impending disaster. But French has the unconquerable cheerfulness of the man who lives in the moment, bends all his faculties to the immediate task, and refuses to be terrorised by what is before or behind. It is not that he is without imagination. In the military sense he has abundance of that quality. It is that he is free from the temperamental moods of the artist and has that constancy of mind which is the first essential of the man of action.

THOUGHT AND ACTION.

It was this sense of stability and balance that marked him out for high command. The brilliant cavalry officer is not often a brilliant commander. His task is incidental rather than constructive, and his success comes from the impetuous rush of the spirit rather than from the steady glow of the mind. French's rare merit is that he combines the momentary inspiration of the cavalry leader with the power of surveying a large and complex situation from a detached point of view. In a word he has the power of thought as well as the instinct for action. This was shown in a very decisive way by the operations which he carried out in front of the Colesberg position. From the military point of view, those operations were the most conspicuous success of the war. It was in them that French found himself and the military world discovered a leader of original genius. During three months, by every art of finesse and "bluff," by skilful mystification, by caution that suddenly changed to audacity and audacity that changed to caution, by delicate calculations of time of material values and of moral factors he held in check a force often as much as five times greater than his own, a force, moreover, commanded by leaders of the high quality of Delarey and De Wet. It may be said that it was before Colesberg that French learned the art of generalship on the great scale and served his true apprenticeship for the most momentous task ever imposed upon a British General in the field.

LOYALTY TO THE STATE.

The sense of loyalty which I have emphasised as one of the conspicuous traits of Sir John French's character is not confined to the professional sphere. His loyalty as a soldier has its counterpart in his loyalty to the civil authority. It is an open secret that had his opinion been followed there would have been short shrift with the potential rebels of Curragh Camp. The final announcement that the soldier whose fine instinct of loyalty to constituted authority was the one redeeming feature of that unhappy business, had found it impossible to reconcile honour with the withdrawal of his resignation, seemed to leave the country face to face with an unprecedented danger. Only Mr. Asquith's dramatic assumption at that moment of the Secretaryship of War saved the situation.

That episode seemed like the unworthy eclipse of a great career. Five months later he was saving the liberties of Europe by a retreat that has no parallel in the history of war. When it was known that he was to command the Expeditionary Force there was no dissentient left in all the land. He was not merely the obvious choice: he was the only conceivable choice, and every day that has elapsed since then has deepened our gratitude that that choice was possible.

After a meeting held at the office of the Hon. Mr. Harchandrai to consider how to approach the Government with a view to urging the prohibition of the export from Karachi of cattle intended for war provisioning purposes as being hurtful to Hindu religious sentiment, the Hindu leaders of Karachi decided to drop the matter in the belief that the Government is acting in the best interests of the country.

SMART TRAVEL COATS

We have just received our new Season stock of Light Weight coats for Motoring and Travel wear. These are illustrated below and comprise the very newest fabrics designed and carried out in faultless style.

"MATLOCK"

An exclusive model with the new band, broche silk collar and cuffs in colours to tone. This coat is carried out in fine Sicilian cloth. ColorsSilver, Grey, Champagne or Cream. Ask for the "Matlock."

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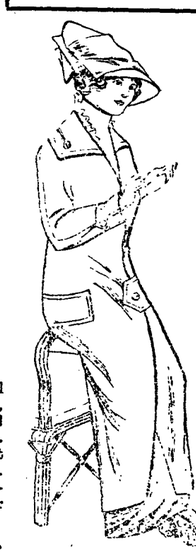

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Charming Coat in Tussore silk, chene crepe trimming and large buttons; has a tiny vest slip effect which is just the newest note. Ask for the "Sandown."

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"WELLS."

An ideal Motor wrap in heavy weight China silk natural colour with new square, collar, button cuffs as illustrated. Ask for the "Wells."

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"RANELEIGH."

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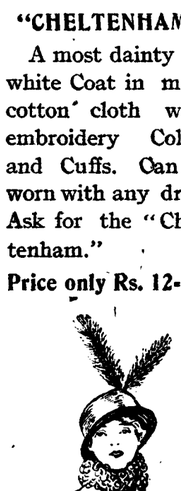

"CHELTENHAM."

A most dainty all white Coat in matt cotton cloth with embroidery Collar and Cuffs. Can be worn with any dress Ask for the "Cheltenham."

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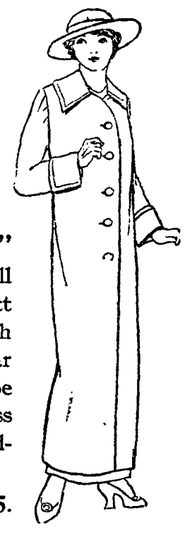

"BROOKLANDS."

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"ASCOT."

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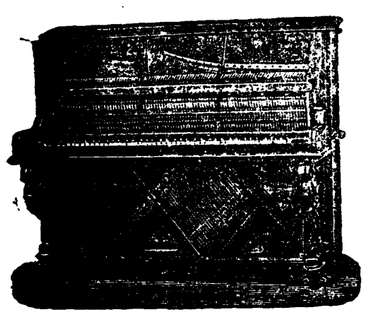

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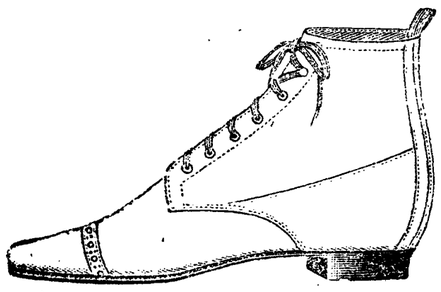

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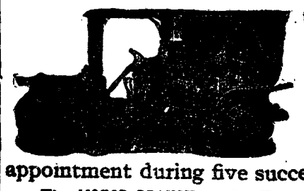

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